



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-003
Friday
4 January 1990

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CONTENTS

4 January 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: As of 2 January 1991, television sourcelines in the DAILY REPORT will reflect how a station identifies itself. In most cases, this change eliminates the "Television Service" designation in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new television sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Gabon

Striking Teachers To Resume Work 7 Jan [PANA] 1

Zaire

Mobutu on Problem Posed by Libyan POW's [PANA] 1

Mobutu Pledges 'Real Pluralistic Democratization' [AFP] 1

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

Defense Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia [Djibouti Radio] 2

Ethiopia

Official Says Jews' Exit Visas Can Be Increased [Jerusalem Radio] 2

EPLF Rebels Say Party, Militia Members Defect [Voice of the Eritrean Broad Masses] 2

Somalia

Premier Reportedly Threatens To Bomb Capital [AFP] 2

Army Calls for Reinforcements From Kismaayo [AFP] 2

Siad Appeals for Aid, Names Committees [Mogadishu Radio] 3

Asks for Halt to Killing [Mogadishu Radio] 3

Masses Asked To Maintain Peace, Return Home [Mogadishu Radio] 4

Rebels Report Reinforcements Deployed at Airport [AFP] 4

Cease-Fire Acceptable To Evacuate Foreigners [AFP] 4

France Launches Operation [AFP] 4

4 Jan Ruled Out [Rome ANSA] 5

Stalemate Reported in Mogadishu Battle [AFP] 5

'Heavy Shooting' Slowly Diminishing [Mogadishu Radio] 5

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

'Significant Relaxation' on Import Restrictions [Umtata Radio] 6

Special Units To 'Ensure' Tourists' Safety [Johannesburg Radio] 6

Police Keeping 'Tight Control' in Maokeng 4 Jan [SAPA] 6

Bop Secret Document Names Disloyal Officials [BUSINESS DAY 4 Jan] 6

KwaZulu Reacts To ANC Claims on Education [Johannesburg TV] 6

PAC Condemns Killing By ANC Supporters [SAPA] 7

Alleged 'Genocide' in Munsieville [SAPA] 7

Tribal, Political Violence Plague Natal Area [SAPA] 7

32 Arrested in Transkei Following 'Aborted Coup' [Umtata Radio] 8

Namibians Given Passport 'Period Of Grace' [Johannesburg Radio] 8

Tribesmen Arrested Over Occupation of Land [SAPA] 8

31 Black Transvaal Local Authorities Collapse [Johannesburg Radio] 8

Whites Assault 100 Blacks in 'White Area' [SOWETAN 3 Jan] 9

4 Jan Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [THE CITIZEN, etc.] 9

* Soweto Police Release Crime Statistics [SOWETAN 28 Nov] 10

* ANC Holds Southern Natal Regional Conference	[THE WEEKLY MAIL 23-29 Nov]	10
* Plans for Land Transfer to Blacks Reported	[SUNDAY TIMES 18 Nov]	11
* Farmers 'Desperate' as Drought Continues	[SOWETAN 14 Nov]	12
* Government Hopes To Profit From Oil Crisis	[THE STAR 11 Nov]	14
* ANC, Azapo Meet To End Hostilities	[SOWETAN 15 Nov]	14
* Air Force Chief Opens New Avitronics Building	[ARMED FORCES Nov]	15
* Grinlex Displays High-Technology Equipment	[ARMED FORCES Nov]	15

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Dos Santos Receives Congo Foreign Minister	[Luanda Radio]	16
Deputy Industry Minister Discusses Economy	[Luanda Radio]	16
Defense Minister Denounces Aid to UNITA	[Luanda Radio]	16
'Direct' U.S., USSR Talk Participation Urged	[Voice of the Black Cockerel]	17
UNITA Demands Free, Fair Elections Soon	[KUP]	17
UNITA Denies Murdering Civilians in Attack	[Lisbon Radio]	18
Teachers Unhappy About 'Long Overdue Salaries'	[KUP]	18
*Cabindan Separatist Aspirations Explained	[Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE 30 Nov]	18
*Minister Inaugurates Pharmaceutical Plant	[JORNAL DE ANGOLA 15 Nov]	22

Mauritius

*PTA Summit Supports Continued RSA Sanctions	[L'EXPRESS 26 Nov]	22
*EEC Funds 20 Teachers in Seychelles	[THE SUN 26 Nov]	23
*CEB Announces Higher Electricity Rates	[L'EXPRESS 30 Nov]	23
*Free Zone Loses 2,000 Jobs in 3 Months	[L'EXPRESS 24 Nov]	24

Mozambique

Chissano Reshuffles Government, Appoints Ministers	[Maputo Radio]	24
Renamo Violation of Rome Accord Reported		24
Beira Paper Report	[London International]	24
Maputo Radio Reports Violation		24
Verification Commission on Infraction	[Maputo Radio]	25
Damage to Mozambican Schools in Cuba 'Extensive'	[Maputo Radio]	25
Manica Enterprise Fails 1990 Export Targets	[Maputo Radio]	25

Namibia

Police To Use 'Extensive Measures' Against Crime	[Windhoek Radio]	25
--	------------------	----

WEST AFRICA

Benin

Transitional Government To Rule Full Term	[Cotonou Radio]	26
---	-----------------	----

Ivory Coast

President Thanks Voters, Appeals to Opposition	[Abidjan Radio]	26
--	-----------------	----

Liberia

Teachers at Home, Abroad To Meet on Future	[Monrovia Radio ELBC]	27
--	-----------------------	----

Niger

Saibou on Time:able for Multiparty Democracy	[Niamey Radio]	27
--	----------------	----

Nigeria

Babangida Assures Chad of 'Maximum Support'	[Lagos Radio]	27
---	---------------	----

Senegal

Minister To Contact Political Parties for Talks	[PANA]	27
* Textile Industry Hit by Fraud, Cheap Imports	[SUD HEBDO 25 Oct]	28
* Banks 'Discriminate'; Interest Rates Said High	[SUD HEBDO 25 Oct]	29
* Problems for 1990-91 School Year Enumerated	[FAGARU Nov]	30

Gabon

Striking Teachers To Resume Work 7 Jan

AB0301141191 Dakar PANA in English 1303 GMT
3 Jan 91

[Text] Libreville, 3 Jan. (AGP-GAB/PANA)—Nursery, primary and secondary school teachers who began a strike mainly in Libreville, Gabon, on 4 December, have unanimously decided to resume work on Monday [7 January]. The country's minister for national education, Marc Ropivia, had earlier in a radio-television broadcast fixed the reopening date on Thursday for nursery and primary schools while secondary schools are to begin on Monday.

The teachers had set up a commission to follow-up the negotiations saying that they would continue the strike action as from 31 May, when the schools hold their end-of-year examinations, if their demands are not met by that date. On its part, the government had taken steps to meet some of the demands of the teachers such as the construction of 62 additional classrooms, and gradual decongestion of the classrooms. It also decided on the bulk purchase and fair distribution of teaching aids as well as the recruitment of more teachers to make up for the shortfall in teaching staff, which constitute part of the demands of the strikers.

Zaire

Mobutu on Problem Posed by Libyan POW's

AB0301182291 Dakar PANA in French 1534 GMT
3 Jan 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Jan (AZAP/PANA)—The problem posed by the presence in Zaire of the Libyan prisoners of war captured in Chad must be solved according to the relevant Geneva convention, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko declared recently while receiving Moroccan emissary, General Lobaris.

The special envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco, who discussed the issue last Tuesday [1 January] with the

Zairian head of state, expressed the hope that these men will be returned to their families with all international guarantees. It is against this background, he disclosed, that he would go to Tripoli to clear up this serious affair whose implications will glorify neither those who hurriedly dispatched these prisoners nor those who would like to use them.

The senior Moroccan officer did not, however, explain the manner in which the prisoners would be returned to their families, adding that such a disclosure could compromise the ultimate objective of his mission.

Mobutu Pledges 'Real Pluralistic Democratization'

AB0301213091 Paris AFP in French 1023 GMT
1 Jan 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Jan (AFP)—Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian head of state, has reaffirmed that 1991 will be the year of a real pluralistic democratization. He said this in a best wishes message to the nation carried over radio and television on the occasion of the New Year.

Marshal Mobutu stated that during the new year, "the people will express themselves through the language of the ballot box." He said that 1991 will indeed be marked by the organization of presidential and legislative elections as well as a referendum on the new constitution. A new electoral law to hold a referendum is to be promulgated very soon, he added.

President Mobutu assured the public that these elections will be held in the greatest openness, adding that the political parties could, if they wished, resort to having foreign observers oversee the vote. The Zairian head of state warned, however, a section of the press or certain political factions, which, according to him, "are preaching intolerance and insults and calling for violence and hatred." "This practice is prejudicial to the progress of our democracy, which must be founded on tolerance, debates on ideas and opinions, respect for institutions, love of the fatherland, freedom, and order," he emphasized.

Djibouti**Defense Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia***EA0301155391 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 2 Jan 91*

[Text] Mr. Ismail Ali Yousseuf, the Republic of Djibouti's defense minister, and his four-member delegation today left the country for a seven-day working visit to Saudi Arabia. During his stay in Saudi Arabia he will hold discussions with leaders of the kingdom.

Ethiopia**Official Says Jews' Exit Visas Can Be Increased***TA0301084391 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 3 Jan 90*

[Text] The Ethiopian deputy internal affairs minister has said that from his government's viewpoint, there is no reason not to increase the number of exit visas for Jews to 2,000 per month. In the coming months, visas will be given to 1,000 Jews each month. The deputy minister made these remarks to a delegation from the Knesset Immigration and Absorption Committee currently visiting Addis Ababa.

Our correspondent Yo'el Nir, who is accompanying the delegation, said that if 2,000 visas are issued monthly, the remnants of the Ethiopian community will make aliyah within a year.

EPLF Rebels Say Party, Militia Members Defect*EA0301114891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 2 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] Tesfa Mariam Tsegai, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], and member of the (Emba Erda) urban association abandoned the Dergue regime and came to our liberated area, and four militia Sernaye [militia who are paid in wheat] have also come to our liberated area, after fleeing from the Dergue. Tesfa Mariam noted that the Dergue suspects every Eritrean compatriot, even those who are serving it, and is harassing and arresting them since the liberation of Mitsiwa. He also went on to say that, rather than serving the Dergue, which is staggering inside a trap, he preferred to beg for pardon from his people, and had come to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF]. [passage omitted]

Somalia**Premier Reportedly Threatens To Bomb Capital***AB0301130291 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT
3 Jan 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 3 (AFP)—Somalia Prime Minister Mohamed Hawadle Madar threatened to have the Air Force bomb the capital Mogadishu when he held talks on

Wednesday with leaders of the majority Haawiye community. The Haawiyes supply rebels to the United Somali Congress [USC] which has been battling the government all week.

Informed sources said Mr. Madar told them the government would apply a scorched earth policy, as it did in Hargeysa, the principal northern town, in fighting with the Somali National Movement. Two of the Air Force's half dozen airworthy Mig-17 jets overflew Mogadishu on Tuesday and Wednesday, residents reported.

The premier's threat came the same day as an appeal for a ceasefire issued in a radio message by President Mohamed Siad Barre, to take effect from 8 p.m. Wednesday. Residents said the night had been relatively calm, though gunfire was often heard.

In Rome, rebel officials held a lengthy meeting and stated Thursday that the USC rejected any ceasefire or dialogue "with the bloody Siad Barre regime in any circumstances." A spokesman said "the intransigence" of the president made it necessary "to pursue the battle for liberty and democracy". He warned that Italy's move to send military transports with paratroops on board to guard the evacuation of some 450 foreigners could be misconstrued as support for "a regime in its last agony" and imperil innocent lives. Evacuation had to be supervised by the International Red Cross, the spokesman insisted.

At Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, officials said its six personnel in Mogadishu had made it to their office there on Thursday and had all the infrastructure necessary for evacuation and to assist civilians, but the fierceness of the fighting prevented them from doing anything for the moment.

Army Calls for Reinforcements From Kismaayo*AB0301162991 Paris AFP in French 1507 GMT
3 Jan 91*

[By AFP special correspondent Michel Sailhan]

[Excerpt] Djibouti, 3 Jan (AFP)—President Mohamed Siad Barre's troops and the rebel forces—who are consolidating their positions—are as of today locked in a race after four days of fighting in Mogadishu, according to diplomatic sources.

Following the worsening of the situation, France and Italy have decided to send several ships and planes for an eventual evacuation of foreigners. In Bonn, a spokesman of the German Foreign Ministry stated that Germans residing in Somalia will be evacuated on board a German Air Force aircraft. For his part, a Soviet spokesman announced that the USSR plans to evacuate its nationals in Somalia and had established contacts with the Italian side.

There was a lull in the fighting this morning. Rebels of the United Somalia Congress (USC) were still holding

half of the city, in particular the general post office, the Ministry of Health, the Central Bank, and the Presidential Palace which they had destroyed, according to various witnesses. Several hundred people have been killed since the fighting began on 30 December, in particular in the northwestern part of the city. An eyewitness interviewed yesterday evening in Mogadishu confirmed seeing about 50 bodies abandoned in the streets.

The regular Army protecting the president, who has now retired to an air base at the airport, has called for reinforcements from the garrisons in Ba-doa and the port city of Kismaayo, south of the capital, it was learned from diplomatic sources. After the official visit last week by a Libyan military delegation, it is also expected that they will receive new reinforcements from Libya, according to the same sources. The Libyan delegation visited Kismaayo in particular in the company of General Mohamed Siad Morgan, Somalia's defense minister and Armed Forces chief of staff, and who is also the president's son-in-law.

In conjunction with these military reinforcement measures, the government is trying psychological means on the USC rebels, observers noted. The prime minister, Mr. Mohamed Hawadle Madar, has threatened to order the Air Force to bomb the city if the rebels do not withdraw. He was speaking yesterday at a meeting with chiefs of the Hawiye community, according to diplomatic sources in the region. [passage omitted]

Siad Appeals for Aid, Names Committees

EA0301194591 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1704 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, has asked the world community for emergency food aid, medicine, fuel, and tents for the Somali masses who have for some time suffered as a result of drought and civil war. Addressing the nation through the media, Comrade Siad said that most parts of the SDR have been affected by a severe drought which has wiped out the people and livestock. He pointed out that this has caused a great burden to the country's economy.

Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre said that it is important that the Somali masses show awareness about their plight. He said they should try to keep the situation from deteriorating. He said that as a result of the drought and civil war many people have become refugees, and he said that if this is not confronted by humanitarian aid, many people would face death. It was in such a crisis, the president added, that we can find out who our friends and our enemies are.

The report adds that the office of the SDR president has released a statement that, after considering the drought and security situation in the country and following great awareness of the need for unified solutions, the following committees have been appointed:

1. The Supreme Committee: Comrade Mohamed Hawadle Madar [prime minister]—chairman; Comrade Abdirahman Jama Barre [finance minister]—member;
2. The Information Committee: Comrade Abdissalam Sheikh Hussein [agriculture minister]—chairman; Comrade (Farah Dahir) [name indistinct]—member; Comrade (Mohamed Abdulle Tukow)—member;
3. Committee for Communications: Comrade Abdirahman Jama Barre [1st deputy prime minister]—chairman; Comrade Abucar Hassan Weheliye [posts and telecommunications minister]—member; Comrade (Abdulle Mihmad Mire)—member; Comrade Abdulle Mohamed Siad—member; Comrade Brigadier General Hassan Yussuf—member;
4. Committee for Cease-Fire and (?Lawlessness): Comrade Abdikasim Salad Hassan [2d deputy prime minister]—chairman; Comrade Mohamed Said Hirsi Morgan—member; Comrade Mohamed (Haji Gani)—member; Comrade Abdirahman Abdi Hussein—member; Comrade (Ahmed Jelicow Adow)—member.

Asks for Halt to Killing

EA0301205891 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1723 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Speech to the nation by President Mohamed Siad Barre; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the Compassionate, I would say that the general situation in the country has deteriorated. It is important that we talk to the masses. We should speak and give them advice. We have to tell the masses about the existing reality.

A severe drought in the country that has affected most parts of the country and has claimed losses in livestock and human lives and material. In addition, there are some social problems which in turn have caused economic deterioration and, hence, losses in human life.

First, I would like to tell the Somali masses to be aware of the plight they are experiencing and to plan how they can avoid the occurrence of another problem while this one still exists. They should find ways of solving them.

Second, I would like to ask the world to help us find solutions to the prolonged drought that has affected most of the country's regions. This drought has claimed many human lives and material. There is a saying that a person can only differentiate between his enemies and friends in times of crisis. We therefore request their economic assistance, including food aid, fuel, medicine, tents, and so forth.

The civil war and drought have created many refugees. Unless these people are quickly given international aid, there is no doubt they will perish. We hope the world will be responsive to this and help us. That is all.

I would expect the Somali masses to always understand our calls to stop bad deeds and halt the killing, looting, and stealing because these acts are disgraceful.

No human being can live in such a situation. Let us stop taking away public property. We hope they will take our advice in practical terms, because our advice is given most sincerely. Why should the able-bodied set the country on fire? Why should the able-bodied put the poor, elderly, pregnant women, the disabled, and the sick in difficulty? These people cannot fight.

I think we should help one another. This is manifested in our religion. Instead of getting embroiled in gunfire exchanges, we should help each other. It has been said that Somalis should support one another. But there is nothing of the kind. After we attained our independence, we hoped we could succeed in everything. I request reasonable Somalis who have respect for nationalism, humanity, or Islamic principles to understand us on these issues.

Masses Asked To Maintain Peace, Return Home

EA0301172691 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1508 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] We appeal to the Somali masses to maintain the peace in light of the current spate of robberies by those who want to loot public property. Those involved in pillaging the Somali masses' property are not from the two parties engaged in fighting. Therefore it is important that the Somali masses play their role in maintaining stability and return to their homes in the hope of protecting their property. There are some people who make it a habit to stand around in the streets and roads, where they can be in danger. The Somali general public should participate in the maintenance of peace, given that last night at 8 p.m. a cease-fire was announced. We therefore call on the Somali masses to comply with this decree and help in peace-keeping.

Rebels Report Reinforcements Deployed at Airport

AB0301195591 Paris AFP in French 1341 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] Rome, 3 Jan (AFP)—Fighters of the United Somali Congress (USC), who are positioned near the Mogadishu Airport where President Siad Barre has retreated, have received more USC troop reinforcements from the central part of the country, the representative of the rebel movement announced in Rome today.

Quoting "reliable reports received by secret means," the representative said that these troops reinforcements consist of about 10 thousand men led by officers and equipped with heavy weapons."

These fresh troops have been deployed to strategic points in the capital and around the airport and are preparing to "launch the final offensive" against the bunker in which

Siad Barre has taken refuge, the USC stated. "The capture of Siad Barre is only a question of time," the representative stated.

Yesterday evening, the AFP special correspondent noted that Mogadishu airport was guarded by government troops armed with rifles and light machineguns as well as armored vehicles.

Cease-Fire Acceptable To Evacuate Foreigners

AB0301222291 Paris AFP in French 2136 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] London, 3 Jan (AFP)—The United Somali Congress (USC) is prepared to "accept a cease-fire if its aim is to make possible the evacuation of foreigners". This was announced today by the rebel movement in a communique published in London. "It is out of the question, however, to accept a dialogue or direct discussions with Siad Barre, or a foreign intervention," the USC communique continued, adding that in its view, the evacuation should be "arranged and supervised by the International Red Cross."

In another communique, the USC also "thanks the French Government for having contacted us through diplomatic channels and having assured us that their vessel is there only in a humanitarian capacity." It "calls on all other countries that have the intention of evacuating their citizens from Mogadishu to contact us and assure us that they will not intervene militarily."

France Launches Operation

AB0301180391 Paris AFP in French 1529 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] Nairobi, 3 Jan (AFP)—France has launched an operation code-named "Berenice" to try and "evacuate by sea foreign nationals trapped in Mogadishu," it was learned from diplomatic sources today in Nairobi.

This operation was decided upon in view of "the development of the situation" in the Somali capital, a situation "characterized by the collapse of the structures of the Somali state and anarchy," the same sources added.

"Operation Berenice" consists of dispatching to the shores of Mogadishu two ships: The frigate La Motte-Piquet and the repair ship Jules Verne, which sailed for Djibouti today. The Motte-Piquet frigate, carrying two helicopters, can transport 200 passengers, while the frigate Jules Verne carries two large Puma helicopters and is expected to arrive near Mogadishu on 6 January, the same sources said. The evacuation operation is intended not only for French nationals, but also for all those who want to be evacuated.

4 Jan Ruled Out

AU0401125191 Rome ANSA in English 1204 GMT
4 Jan 91

[Text] (ANSA) - Nairobi, January 4 - The evacuation of Italians and other foreigners from Mogadishu will be impossible today, because of the lack of contacts with officials sufficiently authoritative to guarantee the operation, according to Italian Ambassador in the Somali capital, Mario Sica.

The diplomat told ANSA via the radio link between his embassy and the Italian Diplomatic Mission here that he met this morning with Somali Transport Ministry officials, but they were unable to give him sufficient guarantees to get the evacuation under way.

The meeting confirmed that the fighting in the Somali capital was in a lull this morning. An earlier radio link-up with the ambassador, described it as virtually calm enabling him to visit the Transport Ministry. The violence of the fighting in the last few days had prevented him or his staff from leaving the embassy building.

If authorized, the evacuation of about 450 Italians and about 150 foreigners of other nationalities will be carried out by two Italian Air Force Hercules C-130 transport planes which arrived here from Italy yesterday afternoon.

Stalemate Reported in Mogadishu Battle

AE0401100891 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT
4 Jan 90

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 4 (AFP)—A six-day battle between rebels and government troops for control of the Somali capital Mogadishu, appeared to have hit stalemate Friday as each side waited for reinforcements after a relatively quiet night. The insurgents of the United Somali Congress (USC) were consolidating their hold on the north-western part of Mogadishu while soldiers loyal to President Mohamed Siad Barre were still in control of the port and airport, according to diplomats and foreign aid workers contacted from the Kenyan capital.

Each side was apparently digging in to await the arrival of reinforcements. Several thousand USC insurgents were reported to be heading towards the capital from central Somalia while more government troops were due to arrive from the southern port of Kismaayo, the same sources said. According to one diplomat, the Air Force base adjoining Mogadishu Airport, where President Siad

Barre is said to be holed up, has not been surrounded by the rebels as the USC claims.

'Heavy Shooting' Slowly Diminishing

EA0301215291 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1714 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Abdirahman Dinari commentary]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] When we report about the reality since the cease-fire call last night, it appears that there was a little change—today, the heavy shooting is slowly cooling down. But there are people who are from neither side and pretend to be government troops. They are fighting civilians with the intention of looting, robbing, and creating anxiety for the people who want to return to their houses. They are indiscriminate toward children, mothers, and the elderly. These people, who are playing both sides with no sense of shame, started shooting this morning with the motive of sowing distrust among the Army and the fighting people, which could lead Somali people to a disgraceful destruction.

On the other side, when we observe the duration of the battles, there were innocent people who died, many assets which were destroyed further, and there are ignorant people who are burning important places for the people, which will bring about irreversible losses to Somalia in the future. Therefore, in order to do something about these matters and many others, it is proper for responsible people, elders, intellectuals, and religious leaders to rise up and make a stand for solving the warped situation while firstly striving to strengthen the cease-fire, for the people to guard their property, and for the government to protect agencies, especially the police.

It is also important to remind one another of the second step: of the ways in which the people can prepare themselves for burying the dead, which, if not attended to, can cause contagious diseases that would make many Somali people suffer.

In general, we call upon the Somali people, who are Muslims, to realise that they are brothers and that no one has ever benefited from civil war. This is because the people dying on both sides are Somalis and Muslims. Only your enemies rejoice, and it is possible that in the ruins, they could wish to occupy the land after ensuring your suicide. Somali people: You should know that no one, no foreign country cares about you. It is better for you to settle your differences through a peaceful solution and thereafter solve them and realise that the government is the people, and if the people are finished, that is the end of the name and survival of the nation? [passage omitted]

'Significant Relaxation' on Import Restrictions*MB0401081091 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 4 Jan 91*

[Text] The government has announced a significant relaxation of restrictions on imports from Zimbabwe, Malawi and Sweden.

One of the major changes announced by Trade and Industry Minister Kent Durr, is that goods that are grown, produced or manufactured in Zimbabwe, with the exception of tea, may now be imported without a permit. Another big change is the lifting of the blanket restriction on the importation of goods from Sweden without a permit. Goods may also be imported from Malawi without a permit, except for coffee, tea and sugar.

Special Units To 'Ensure' Tourists' Safety*MB0401065391 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 4 Jan 91*

[Text] The Tourism Board has welcomed the announcement that the police are to establish three tourism assistance units to ensure that visitors to South Africa enjoy safety and security on the streets of this country's major cities. The measures form part of an extensive crime prevention drive, known as Operation Sentry, announced by the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok.

The chairman of the Tourism Board, Mr. (Piet van Hoofen), said South Africa earned more than 2,000 million rands a year in foreign exchange from tourism, and that this had to be protected. Mr. (Van Hoofen) said members of the units would be identifiable by the public and visitors, and would be based in and around the major shopping centers and hotels in the central areas of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

Police Keeping 'Tight Control' in Maokeng 4 Jan*MB0401094691 Johannesburg SABA in English
0936 GMT 4 Jan 91*

[By Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Kroonstad Jan 4 SABA—Police were on Friday keeping tight control of Maokeng township, near Kroonstad, following Thursday night's exchange of gunfire between security forces and occupants of a motor vehicle.

Maj George Moorcroft, police liaison officer for the northern [Orange] Free State, said three men arrested after the shootout were expected to appear in court on Monday. Police were patrolling the area and the situation was quiet, he said.

One of the suspects was admitted to the township's Boitumelo Hospital with gunshot wounds. On Friday hospital superintendent, Dr J.M. Maree, said it was not hospital policy to make public the condition of patients.

The shootout occurred late on Thursday opposite a church in which a community meeting—aimed at exploring means of protecting locals against a gang of marauding rascals known as "Three Million"—was to be held.

However, both Maj Moorcroft and the African National Congress' Mr. Meshack Moeketsi maintained the shootout was not linked to the aborted meeting.

Maj Moorcroft said the shooting started while the police were monitoring a crowd that was "peacefully" dispersing following police instructions.

He said suddenly a vehicle sped by with the occupants spraying bullets at the police, who retaliated by injuring one suspect and subsequently made the three arrests. Mr. Moeketsi said attempts would be made to arrange another residents' meeting.

Bop Secret Document Names Disloyal Officials*MB0401095391 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 4 Jan 91 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "Police List 'Disloyal' Homeland Officials"]

[Text] Bophuthatswana [Bop] police yesterday refused to comment on the leak of what appears to be a top secret document listing a number of civil servants who are accused of not being loyal to the homeland's government.

The document, signed by Police Commissioner Major General P.J. Seleke, lists the names and "activities" of certain government officials since the release last February of ANC [African National Congress] deputy president Nelson Mandela.

It is addressed to the Public Service Commission secretary.

A senior police officer said the document must have reached the Press illegally and refused to comment further.

Entitled Persons of Possible Security Interest: Bophuthatswana Civil Servants, the document mentions among others, two Bophuthatswana Defence Force members who had joined a protest march wearing T-shirts with the inscription "Welcome our leader Mandela".

More than 80 people are listed in the document that concludes: "It has come to the attention of this department that some civil servants are not loyal to the present government and the disturbing factor is that most of them are senior officials in respective departments".

KwaZulu Reacts To ANC Claims on Education*MB0301175191 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 3 Jan 91*

[Text] The kwaZulu Government says the statement by Mr. Mheki Mthembu, African National Congress [ANC] branch secretary, that children of ANC members are not admitted to schools in kwaZulu is totally untrue.

KwaZulu Education and Culture Minister Lionel Mtshali said it is government policy to admit all children to schools, regardless of their political affiliations.

[Begin Mtshali video recording in English] Mr. Mthembu's allegations that admissions to kwaZulu schools are restricted to Inkatha supporters are false and malicious, and should be treated with all the contempt they deserve.

It should be noted, for the record, that destabilization of education in kwaZulu has always been the declared ANC policy. Hence the slogan: Liberation now, and education later.

A vicious campaign has been orchestrated to disrupt and paralyze all educational activities in our schools. [end recording]

PAC Condemns Killing By ANC Supporters

*MB0301205091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1933 GMT 3 Dec 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 3 SAPA—The killing of a Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] member in Komga, near East London, has been condemned by the PAC in a statement to SAPA on Thursday.

The PAC said it was "deeply disturbed" that ANC [African National Congress] members were responsible for the death of PAC member Thembaletu Rusmeni.

"This killing does not auger well for the new year, but we nevertheless commend officials of the ANC branch at Qumrha township, who have disassociated themselves from this barbarous action," the statement said.

The PAC said it would not be intimidated by "gangsters who have attached themselves to liberation movements".

Supporters of the organisation were urged to remain calm and the PAC called for the Komga Residents Association to be depoliticised.

Alleged 'Genocide' in Munsieville

*MB0401114891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1121 GMT 4 Jan 91*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 4 SAPA—The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has accused ANC [African National Congress] members in Munsieville on the West Rand of systematically attacking its members in the township and driving over 70 PAC supporters out of the area.

According to the chairman of the Munsieville PAC branch, Mr. Robert Mangope, ANC supporters began attacking PAC members in April last year after Munsieville was declared an "ANC liberated zone" in March.

Speaking at a press conference on Friday, Mr. Mangope said about 78 PAC members—including the entire Munsieville leadership—had fled the township in recent months.

He described the area as "tense".

Mr Mangope said the ANC was to petition the Munsieville superintendent on Friday calling for an end to the existence of any other political organisation in the township.

Munsieville's PAC publicity secretary, Mr Basner Ngceba, said the ANC leadership—including Deputy President Nelson Mandela—had been contacted regarding the violence but nothing had been done to stop it.

However, Mr Ngceba was optimistic that that representatives from the warring factions would meet on Monday to try to resolve the violence.

"We beleive the ANC will see reason," he added.

Mr Ngceba said he beleived the political clashes in Munsieville would not jeopardise prospects for a united front of liberation movements, but accused ANC supporters in the township of committing "genocide".

Parents, children and PAC activists who fled Munsieville attended the press conference.

A PAC spokesman, Mr Popo Mvulane, told journalists the violence started after the ANC declared Munsieville a "free ANC zone" at a mass march in March last year. Since then PAC members and their homes had been attacked in continuing violence which culminated in an exodus of people coming under attack.

Mr Mvulane gave detailed descriptions of alleged attacks on PAC supporters which left a number of PAC members injured and their homes damaged. Some of the attacks involved AK-47 rifles and other firearms, he said. Mr Mvulane said the ANC had delivered resolutions to the PAC in Munsieville stating:

- PAC members could stay in the township on condition the PAC leadership stayed out of the area;
- Munsieville was too small for two political groups. The ANC was to be the only operational one;
- Munsieville PAC members should retire from politics;
- the ANC did not have funds to finance repairs to damages caused in clashes with the PAC.

"This is a well organised and planned move to commit genocide against the PAC," Mr Mvulane said. He said the PAC had not fought back as they had been "caught with our pants down". Speaking later, Mr Ngceba said there was no involvement of a "third force" in the unrest and blamed the ANC for the violence.

Tribal, Political Violence Plague Natal Area

*MB0401104691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1035 GMT 4 Jan 91*

[Text] Durban Jan 4 SAPA—In Natal, political and tribal violence have claimed 14 deaths since Thursday.

In one incident, eight people were slaughtered at a kraal in the Wartburg area, north of Pietermaritzburg.

SA Police [SAP] spokesman Capt Hamilton Ngidi said on Friday an armed group of about 20 men attacked the Maboleni kraal of Mr. Vusumuzi Gcabashe, 36, with firearms and other weapons before dawn on Thursday.

Mr. Gcabashe and seven others were killed. They are: Ms Madlokovu Mbheje, 17; Mr. Sakhephi Ntuli, 65; Mr. Bangize Mabaso, 68; Mr. Bongokwakhe Goqo, 32; Mr. Mkakwa Ngcamu, 59; Mr. Dabulizwe Mhlongo, 32 and Mr. Sifiso Mbhele, 21. Police could not offer any motives for the massacre.

According to another report, a mob of 100 men attacked the Mbele kraal at Hlati, near Vryheid. "They took the females and the kids and held them to one side while they killed the men," said Capt Ngidi. Two men—Mr. Mafikane Mbele, 42, and Cyprian Mbele, 45—were shot dead.

The gang then moved across to the Duma kraal, about a kilometre away, where they killed Mr. Aren Duma, 46, and Mr. Cyprian Duma, 48. A number of empty AK-47 cartridges were found at the scene of both incidents.

Police have ascribed the Hlati violence to tribal conflict between the Dakosi and the Mbangeni clans.

Automatic weapons were also used in the killing of two Table Mountain men, Mr. Tuma Kuzawayo, 73, and 17-year-old Mashope Kitzawayo, and two people were injured.

Clashes between supporters of Inkatha and the African National Congress have plagued this area recently.

And police were once again the targets in an attack at Enhlalagahle, near Greytown. According to Capt Ngidi a man fired on an SAP patrol and then escaped into a sugarcane plantation. No injuries were reported. An attempted murder docket has been opened.

32 Arrested in Transkei Following 'Aborted Coup'

*MB0401080991 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 4 Jan 91*

[Text] The number of people arrested since Transkei's aborted coup last November has risen to 32. Stan Mzimba reports more weapons have also been recovered.

[Begin Mzimba recording] Four more people were detained over the weekend. Those detained include the wife of the director of the Transkeian Intelligence Service, (Ndileka Mogatana), whose husband, (Nzuangeni Mogatana), was detained two weeks ago.

Among those held to date, include two policemen and three officers attached to the Transkei Intelligence Department. Transkei's CID [Criminal Investigation Department] chief, General (Mangahla), further confirmed that more arms have been recovered by the police. He said those held will appear in court on 15 January. General (Mangahla) said the detention of a former Bureau of State Security officer, who was arrested last Friday [28 Dec], was a separate issue. [end recording]

Namibians Given Passport 'Period Of Grace'

*MB0401072391 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 4 Jan 91*

[Text] The South African Government is to grant Namibian contract workers employed at Walvis Bay a period of grace in which to obtain passports. Until the end of that period, employers may supply a list of their employees to the Department of Home Affairs, and their employees will then be permitted merely to identify themselves at border posts.

Namibians in South Africa at present will also be allowed to cross the border without passports. Passport control was introduced on the South African side of the border after the Namibian Government had announced that South Africans had to have passports to enter Namibia.

Tribesmen Arrested Over Occupation of Land

*MB0301090191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0839 GMT 3 Jan 91*

[By Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Potchefstroom Jan 3 SAPA—Twenty-five western Transvaal tribesmen were on Wednesday [2 Jan] night rounded up from ancestral land they defiantly reoccupied.

A police spokesman, Major Ben van Heerden, confirmed that 25 subjects of the Barolong-ba-Modiboa tribe were expected to appear in court early on Thursday [3 Jan].

The tribesmen, who were forcibly removed from Machavistad near Potchefstroom in 1971, had returned to the uprooted village on December 22, after being allowed to spend time on the gravesides of their ancestors.

However, some of the tribal folk vowed to continue occupying the area, also known as Matloang, beyond the December 26 deadline granted by the Potchefstroom municipality.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee said on Thursday the organisation had received a telephone call on Wednesday night reporting the arrest of the protestors.

The renewed confrontation between the Barolong-ba-Modiboa and the authorities has already captured international headlines.

31 Black Transvaal Local Authorities Collapse

*MB0301145191 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 3 Jan 91*

[Text] Thirty-one of the 82 black local authorities in Transvaal have so far collapsed following the large scale resignations of councillors.

Mr. Jan Loubser, Transvaal Provincial Administration [TPA] assistant director of liaison services, told our Pretoria news staff that all the town councils in the province are functioning well under the control of the administrators who have replaced the councillors. The administrators and local authorities have similar powers.

Mr. Loubster said no further resignations have been received, and the TPA is doing its utmost to prevent the intimidation of councillors.

White Assault 100 Blacks in 'White Area'

MB0301111191 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
3 Jan 91 p 1

[Report by Mokgadi Pela: "Whites Attack 100 Black Picnickers"]

[Text] A picnic turned sour for about 100 blacks when a group of whites allegedly assaulted them for swimming in a white area near Vanderbijlpark on New Year's Day.

One of the victims, Mr. Michael Cindi (29), said they were attacked despite having booked a place at the Emfuleni where the incident occurred.

The victims, including 30 children, were all members of the Voice of Healing Church in Sebokeng.

Cindi said: "We were swimming when a group of whites started throwing stones and other objects at us for no apparent reason.

"Some of our attackers told us that South Africa was a white man's country not to be shared with blacks.

"They said if some blacks harboured the illusions that whites were prepared to fraternise with them, they deserved such treatment, which would remind them of their place," Cindi said.

Cindi said that the police who were patrolling the area took no action, "even after the matter was reported to them".

Among those who sustained injuries were Mr. Isaac Kobue and Mr. Abel Lehoko, according to Cindi.

Approached for comment, Captain Pieter van Deventer said that at about 11am [0900 GMT] on New Year's Day, police were contacted in connection with a disturbance in the area, and found nothing after they had visited the area.

He said that after receiving a second complaint about a scuffle that took place, they again went to investigate and "nobody at the time came forward claiming they had been assaulted".

Van Deventer said complainants should report the matter to the station commander at the Vanderbijlpark police station.

4 Jan Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0401114191

[Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN

'Great Uncertainties' Hang Over South Africa in 1991—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 31 December in its page 6 editorial says 1991 "is going to be

a tough, hard year, with great uncertainties hanging over South Africa. But if you take it as a key year in the march towards a new South Africa, if you understand there is no easy solution to our problems and no easy transition to a new society, you will accept the dangers and uncertainties as part of the most challenging year in our modern history."

Acceptable Constitution To Determine Country's Future—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 3 January in its page 6 editorial notes that if South Africa "goes from bad to worse" in terms of violence, the "swing to the Right will gather momentum again." Ultimately, "everything will be determined by whether the State President can deliver the goods—a constitution acceptable to all reasonable people, of all races—or whether the ANC will block his efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the country's problems, continue intimidation and violence or resume the armed struggle."

THE STAR

Criticism of Lack of Free Press in Africa—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 January states: "If multi-party democracy is to take root on the continent—as it promises to do in several countries—a prerequisite is a press free enough to express criticism and dissent. On evidence of 1990, most of Africa falls short in this respect."

Namibian Presidential Guards 'Trigger-Happy'—A second editorial on the same page notes the Namibian Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader's protest at President Sam Nujoma's guards "shooting a civilian motorist because he failed to give way quickly enough to the latter's motorcade." This incident "smacks of arrogance; of trigger-happy soldiers exceeding their powers, knowing they will not be punished." THE STAR urges President Nujoma to "discipline his troops" if Namibia is to achieve reconciliation.

BUSINESS DAY

Government's Reduced Welfare Role Not 'Capitalist Trick'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 January in a page 6 editorial says that by reducing its welfare role the government is not "attempting to unload its responsibility for caring for the poor." BUSINESS DAY notes the government allocated 2 billion rand this year to the Independent Development Trust for poverty alleviation programs. It has also established a committee chaired by Deputy Finance Minister Org Marais to raise 5 billion rand for social spending. "Organisations which embrace ANC [African National Congress] philosophies have reacted to the welfare plan by suggesting that it is a capitalist trick employed by what they call the neo-apartheid state. Where the apartheid state discriminated on the basis of race, the neo-apartheid state is class-based. Underlying this perspective is an idealised view of the world in which the state provides everyone with decent jobs and homes. This, we agree, would be nice, but it is beyond the capability of the economy to deliver."

*** Soweto Police Release Crime Statistics**

91AF0353C Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
28 Nov 90 p 19

[Article by Ike Motsapi]

[Text] About 1,280 people have been killed and 1,860 women raped in Soweto over the past 10 months.

This means that four people died and five women raped in Soweto each day, according to the figures released by the Soweto police.

Added to this horrifying picture is that an average of 14 people were robbed every day.

Lieutenant Govindsamy Marimuthoo, liaison officer for the Soweto Police, said police estimated that an average of 104 people were killed in the township each weekend.

Here is a breakdown of the statistics:

1990 (From Jan to October).			
	Murders	Rapes	Robberies
January	100	166	366
February	109	164	392
March	90	165	538
April	112	158	403
May	105	145	343
June	84	115	508
July	128	143	513
August	184	143	546
September	231	142	577
October	137	180	569

What is worrying is that the typical murder or robbery victim is normally a young or middle-aged male who is invariably either poor and under-educated [as published].

This trend has also changed as more and more of the murders involve the use of firearms.

This year also saw the increased incidence of political violence during the months of August and October.

Mr Issac Meletse, Soweto's branch director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), said crime took what he described as a new turn in the township during the months of August to September.

He said most of the personal crimes of violence were against people who were caught in the crossfire during the political faction fighting.

*** ANC Holds Southern Natal Regional Conference**

91AF0353B Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 23-29 Nov 90 p 16

[Article by Carmel Rickard: "The Island Graduates Dominate Natal ANC (African National Congress)"; first paragraph THE WEEKLY MAIL comment]

[Text] Half of the recently elected Southern Natal African National Congress [ANC] leadership are former Robben Island prisoners. Not only did they dominate the meeting, the current inmates smuggled a paper to the conference.

The heritage of Robben Island strongly influenced the African National Congress Southern Natal regional conference last weekend.

Not only were half of those elected to the executive former inmates jailed for political offences but the current inmates also had a voice in the conference—a document, apparently smuggled out of the prison, was read on their behalf.

This extraordinary paper is headed "A frank and critical look at the situation in Natal," and it contains the kind of public self-evaluation rarely allowed by any political organisation.

It was read on behalf of the islanders by a former inmate, now projects organiser of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers Natal branch, Jeff Radebe, who was elected by the conference as Southern Natal vice-chairman.

The analysis is critical of the government and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, blaming them for the continuation of the violence. However, it also stresses that all organisations, including Inkatha, have the right to propagate their political views.

Its most surprising feature is a frank acknowledgement that all was not well within the leadership ranks of the Mass Democratic Movement during the States of Emergency. There is understanding that the Emergency made conditions difficult but the islanders say this is not a good enough excuse for the abuses that crept in.

The writers of the document acknowledge the hard work of many organisations which kept the "Congress tradition" alive, but add that "serious weaknesses characterise the democratic movement.

"(It) has failed to provide effective guidance and leadership on the ground. The ANC itself cannot be exonerated from this fact.

"The UDF [United Democratic Front] as it existed in the region was plagued by in-fighting, factionalism, cliquism and uneven distribution of resources.

"In areas of struggle especially in the townships and villages the leadership could not be found.

"The issuing of political decrees without proper discussion and broad consultation with the people has done more harm than good. The difficulties experienced with the State of Emergency have been carefully appreciated but they provide no justifiable basis to abdicate from exercising accountable leadership and direction."

According to the writers, the long-term results of this tendency were extremely serious.

"The consequences of leading by political decree and pamphlets resulted in the use of coercion and threats, especially by the youth to force the people into political campaigns.

"This tended to alienate various sections of the oppressed and also provided fertile ground for the enemy and criminal elements to manipulate the situation in their favour."

They say it is crucial that these problems do not contaminate the ANC, and that locally-based leadership, drawn from the region, should be encouraged.

"One of the weaknesses of the progressive organisations in the region has been the absence of African leadership, in particular locally-based African leadership.

"This has seriously watered down the full potential of our organisations.

"Furthermore, this shortcoming became a focal point for the enemies of progress, specifically Buthelezi, to undermine and attack our leadership and organisations, depicting them as non-African, anti-Zulu, Indian-controlled and Xhosa-led.

"It must be emphasised that whereas we stress the immediate need for African leadership, all the ANC, be they black or white, Indian or coloured, should form part of the ANC leadership based on the principle of equal participation and non-racialism."

The document then deals with the continuation dilemma of relations between the ANC and the United Democratic Front, saying the ANC should be seen as "an independent political organisation and not appear as the UDF in another form."

In addition to promoting democratic practices in its own ranks, the ANC is urged to ensure the growth of a

"culture of political democracy" in the region, ensuring that all organisations, including Inkatha, have the right to propagate their political views.

Despite conceding this political freedom to Inkatha, the writers pull no punches in their criticism of the organisation, calling it an "agent of reaction," a "junior partner of decaying apartheid policies" and "strike breakers."

But not everyone in the organisation is to be dismissed as a "sell out."

"We must be in a position to identify and isolate the most reactionary criminal elements in it, while still (being) committed to finding common ground with those genuinely committed to solving the problems of the region."

The solution to the violence and problems like high rents requires "that we must learn to coexist with those Inkatha members.

"We must tolerate and accept differences of opinion and differences as regards tactics."

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this document is that it was read during the only open session of the conference when the media and outside observers were present.

Asked why it was read in public when it would have been easy to keep it until a closed session, ANC officials said there was a tradition of self-criticism in the organisation.

Southern Natal executive member Nkosazana Zuma said this was "one of the strengths" of the ANC—"that it is able to look at itself and point out its mistakes and try to correct them, rather than pretending they do not exist."

Her colleague on the executive, Sbu Ndebele, added: "Democracy cannot be built secretly."

Perhaps the public self-criticism was made easier by the fact that it was directed primarily at the "internal organisations" rather than at the ANC, but it was all the same an unexpected and welcome development.

*** Plans for Land Transfer to Blacks Reported**

91AF0320A Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
18 Nov 90 pp 1, 2

[Article by Brian Pottinger]

[Text] The Government is studying a plan by the Development Bank to turn over millions of hectares of agricultural land to black farmers.

At the heart of the proposal is a suggestion that 2-million ha of land—already bought by the state for incorporation in homelands but not yet transferred—be handed over immediately.

Another more politically sensitive proposal is that about 1,000 white farms that are hopelessly indebted to the government be taken over and used for black small-scale farms.

Other sources of land identified in a vital document drawn up by Development Bank officials are: church property, expropriated "black spots" which have not yet been handed over to whites and the use of peri-urban holdings.

Cost

The Development Bank report has earmarked nearly 8-million ha—about 25 percent of the country's arable land—which could be used to settle half-a-million small farmers. The cost of transfer would be between R1-billion and R2-billion [rands].

Roughly 65 percent of the land held by the Trust Land Consolidation programme, which could be made available for small-scale farm development, lies in Northern Natal and 28 percent in the Transvaal.

The plan was drawn up by a team under Development Bank general manager Nick Christodoulou. Elements of it were presented at a recent high-powered conference in Britain on land reform.

The architects of the proposal also suggest a series of affirmative actions to help small farmers once they are settled on the land. The Development Bank's proposals are in line with international development theory which is moving away from large-scale estate-type agricultural projects to supporting the far more productive and effective small-scale farmer on his own plot of land.

"We are hoping to achieve two things," Mr Christodoulou told the SUNDAY TIMES this week.

"First, settle a substantial number of black farmers on the land and, second, maintain agricultural productivity."

Mr Christodoulou said some political groups liked to emphasise the settlement of black farmers while others stressed productivity.

"This plan shows that both are achievable."

Minister of Agriculture Jacob de Villiers yesterday declined to indicate government thinking on the report.

He said it was premature to comment on matters affecting an important and emotional issue which still had to be discussed with a wide range of people and instances.

It is understood, however, that the government is working on a plan for land settlement in anticipation of the scrapping of the Land Acts early next year.

The Development Bank scheme is likely to encounter resistance from conservative white farming groups—particularly a suggestion that indebted farms should be acquired for the purpose of black small-scale farming and that a possible land tax should be introduced which would bear more heavily on unproductive users of agricultural land.

This week the Orange Free State Agricultural Union joined the Transvaal Agricultural Union in condemning government moves to scrap the laws which reserve most farming land for whites.

They also criticised the South African Agricultural Union for endorsing the opening of white farmland to occupation by all.

The Development Bank plan also suggests a farmer-support programme aimed at giving assistance to emergent farmers in acquiring credit, extension help, training and access to marketing and transport facilities.

The ANC [African National Congress] has reacted cautiously to the Development Bank proposals.

One source said there were "progressive" elements in the plan but the organisation was not in a position to respond fully.

The ANC this week revealed its own thinking on land reform in a report on a recent workshop. Central to much of the thinking is a tight control on the land market, progressive taxation for unused farms, expropriation with compensation, the principle of one-person-one-farm, a move towards family as opposed to corporate farms and the view that black victims of previous expropriations and removals should enjoy preferential treatment.

A member of the ANC's Land Commission this week emphasised that the proposals did not amount to policy—merely an expression of opinion on possible options for land reform.

* Farmers 'Desperate' as Drought Continues

91AF0320B Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
14 Nov 90 p 6

[Report by Nornan Chandler; first paragraph SOWETAN comment]

[Text] The spectre of drought is revisiting South Africa—again. Crops are failing, wool and mohair markets are poor, livestock is being sold off to help pay debts, farmers are protesting about lack of Government help...and the rains stay away.

Drought is staring South Africa in the face again as November—usually a reasonably wet month—rolls on, accompanied by searing heat and cloudless skies. This time, however, the drought is more unusual than those that went before.

From the far northern Transvaal, through the heartlands of the Free State and into the eastern Cape, the agricultural industry is looking on in disbelief as crops fail, wool, mohair and meat production levels fall, and what summer rainfall area farmers regard as "bonus rains" during winter to help with grazing simply failed to arrive.

And drought is not only the bane of farmers. It affects everyone because if crops fail and livestock die, the cost hits the back pockets of every consumer.

Thousands of cattle, wool, mohair, maize, wheat and barley farmers throughout the country are affected, says the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU).

The story for the industry has been the same since the end of winter: on most days it has been a case of searing heat, blue skies, scudding clouds. A thunderous summer storm bringing temporary relief before the scorched earth swallows up the water and then the cycle starts all over again.

Temperatures across a vast area of the country have, since the beginning of this month, continued to be in the high twenties.

Messina's maximums have ranged between 17 and 31 degrees C, Pietersburg 18 to 30, Rustenburg 22 to 33, Bloemfontein 18 to 31, and Kimberley 26 to 32. In some rural areas there have been highs of 35.

The drought is, however, not unique to South Africa.

Australian farmers are destroying millions of sheep because of a lack of grazing. Europeans are just recovering from a three-year drought—the worst in 300 years—but in the meanwhile have been warned by climatologists they could have another disaster during the northern hemisphere's next summer.

American farmers also cannot believe they have been so badly affected.

The story's the same all over Africa.

In the Sudan, Mozambique, Angola and Ethiopia, millions are starving because of crop failures. Experts say Africa will have to put up with another 50 years of drought....

Desperate

South African farmers have just come through a decade of drought. Last year, the Department of Agriculture—perhaps prematurely—declared the drought over in almost all districts.

Now farmers are saying that it won't be long before the latest weather patterns are again recognised for what they are: drought. This belief is backed by studies undertaken by SAAU [South African Agricultural Union] staff during a recent nationwide tour.

They say farmers, particularly those in the summer rainfall areas—the grainproducing districts of South Africa—are getting desperate.

Already the Government has announced a much smaller wheat crop is expected this season. Latest estimates are that 1.9 million tons of wheat will be harvested—not even enough for internal consumption, which takes up 2.5 million tons annually. It was only three months ago that the Wheat Board was considering exporting to Russia....

If the heat continues, maize farmers could be next in line for a battering.

The Government has thrown a five-year R526-million [rands] lifeline to grain farmers—R60-million will be going directly to farmers in the drought-stricken summer rainfall area in a bid to get them back on their feet.

The rub, though, is that only farmers who stand a realistic chance of financial recovery will benefit. Kraai van Niekerk, Minister of Agricultural Development, stressed that farmers who stood no chance of recovery would not receive aid.

The SAAU's chief economist, Dr Koos du Toit, says the picture throughout the country (except for the Western Cape, which experienced good rains) is "a very bleak one."

Du Toit says the dilemma being faced by Eastern Cape farmers, for instance, is that the drought has been aggravated by reduced wool, mohair and meat prices.

"Even though they diversified in order to stave off problems should one product fail, no one expected all three to fail at the same time. It translates into a 25 percent decrease in income for every farmer in a 300km radius of Port Elizabeth," Du Toit said. And that is not the end of the story.

"Farmers were supposed to at this time build up their stock for the future, but the low prices and the drought has forced many to get rid of stock, so their short-term prospects now look very gloomy."

Wool and mohair producers will almost certainly be looking for a supporting hand from the Wool and Mohair boards next season as they may not find a ready export market due to the Australians having what Du Toit calls "a mountain of wool."

The Eastern Transvaal is one of the hardest hit among the cropping areas. At least 45 percent of farmers in that area have not been able to plant maize or other crops this season—and they are already a month past the optimum planting date.

The Sekhukhuneland district of southern Lebowa is as desperate as is its next door neighbour, the Springbok Flats. Wells have dried up, cattle can't find decent grazing, and crops have failed in every village. It is the northern and central Transvaal which are really causing concern.

Protest

Usually it rains at some stage during the winter months—"a sort of bonus," says Du Toit—but this year "there wasn't even a shower."

Those unseasonal showers are welcomed by farmers because it helps the veld to recover, thereby providing reasonable grazing lands for the early summer before the first rains of the summer fall. The difference this time is that the showers didn't arrive and neither have the first rains.

The story in the western Transvaal and western Free State is the same "but they have more time left as they will be able to plant until the first week of December. But if rain doesn't fall, well ..."

Desperate farmers—many of whom face financial ruin—staged a protest during last month's SAAU annual conference in Pretoria. They argued that the Government had to recognise their plight and urged financial assistance.

Many Springbok Flats farmers have been sequestered, their farms sold, and they themselves have had to seek employment in towns and villages. For many their personal circumstances have resulted in broken marriages, split families and the spectre of debtors' courts.

Since the farmers revolted, commercial banks, the Land Bank and the Directorate of Financial Aid have been asked by organised agriculture to suspend sequestrations of hard-hit farmers. The two government bodies have agreed while the banks are still debating the question.

* Government Hopes To Profit From Oil Crisis

91AF0320C Johannesburg THE STAR in English
11 Nov 90 pp 1-2

[Text] The prospect of huge windfall profits from the sale of SA's [Republic of South Africa's] strategic oil stockpile has prompted the government to ask discreetly for advice from international oil traders and foreign banks.

Oil experts say the profits to be made if South Africa sold its oil at the right moment would run to billions of U.S. dollars—enough to transform the country's finances—but that timing will be critical.

Well-placed sources in Pretoria this week confirmed a report in the Petroleum Intelligence Digest of London that South Africa might cash in part of the reserves if war in the Gulf sent prices soaring.

The government had "put out feelers in the right places" to determine its options, one government source said.

A bank economist in Johannesburg said SA would be "mad" not to sell its stockpile if a war sent prices to, say, \$70 a barrel. He estimated the stockpile of 200-million barrels would be worth \$14-billion at that price, but said it would not be easy to sell at precisely the right moment.

Any price rise would be likely to come as a short-term "spike," with falling prices to follow.

"The true international supply and demand picture was established before the Middle East crisis, when the oil price was under \$20. Once Saddam Husayn is disposed of, the oil price will tend back towards \$20. There is no way that a very high price can be sustained."

He estimated that SA's oil imports are 100-million barrels a year and that the stockpile could be between two to three years' imports.

"If there are only 200-million barrels and the price of oil shoots up to \$70 a barrel in a shooting war, we could sell the stockpile for \$14-billion, then buy it back at say \$25 a barrel, that is for \$5-billion, after war.

"That would yield a profit of \$9-billion. By supplementing the balance of payments, such a profit would permit growth of 5 percent a year for the next decade.

"I doubt that the authorities would have the nerve or the vision to use the opportunity, though."

Announcing the 15c [cents]/l petrol and 9c/l diesel price cuts this week, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Dawie de Villiers said the stockpile "should not be employed for current expenditure, such as subsidising fuel prices."

A spokesman for Dr De Villiers' office said SA should not gamble with the stockpile.

Risks

"We are still under an international oil embargo and attempts are being made to tighten it. We cannot think about releasing the stockpile as long as there is a threat of physical unavailability.

"If we sold our stockpile and oil was simply unavailable, we would have a worst case scenario."

However, some members of the government have been arguing that the prospect of a Gulf war offers a once-only chance to cash in the stockpile, and the transformation of South Africa's economic position would justify any risks that might follow.

Oil provides less than 10 percent of the country's energy needs, and indigenous sources supply 30 percent of those needs.

Jeremy Brooks reports from London that news of SA's interest in selling oil, first reported in London's Petroleum Intelligence Weekly on Monday, had the industry speculating feverishly on the size of the reserves.

Some put them as high as 340-million barrels, more than two years' supply. But in New York, Dr Paul Conlon, consultant to a UN group monitoring South African oil supplies, said he estimated the reserves at around 60-million barrels.

"At one stage the South Africans were claiming to have 340-million barrels. I simply don't believe that," he said.

"However even if the figure is nearer 60-million it still makes South Africa the country with the largest reserves, per capita, in the world."

* ANC, Azapo Meet To End Hostilities

91AF0320E Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
15 Nov 90 p 9

[Article by Ike Motsapi]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] have held talks to end hostilities between the two organisations.

The meeting, which took place at Azapo's Johannesburg offices, was initiated by the ANC after supporters clashed with Azapo members in Soweto.

Mr Lybon Mabasa, who heads Azapo's secretariat, said he met an ANC representative and both agreed to tell their followers not to participate in acts of violence.

"We both agreed that the violence which erupted at Baragwanath's Glyn Thomas Residence was not necessary.

"We noted that, by doing this, our members would be playing into the hands of the enemy which is bent on causing friction between different organisations.

"We also stressed the need for political tolerance and the need to respect one another, regardless of political beliefs and affiliations," he added.

Mabasa said he was also happy to note that members of the South African National Students Organisation (Sanso) had undertaken not to clash with members of the Azanian Youth Organisation.

A member of the Azanian Youth Organisation, Thami Mcerwa, was hospitalised after being attacked by people believed to be members of Sanso. Mcerwa had been to visit the former publicity secretary of the Azanian Students Movement [ASM], Mr Sipho Maseko.

During the fracas 11 other members of the ASM were also attacked and chased out of the Glyn Thomas residence which houses Wits University students.

* Air Force Chief Opens New Avitronics Building

91AF0309A Johannesburg ARMED FORCES
in English Nov 90 p 3

[Text]The Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant General J.P.B. Van Loggerenberg, recently opened the new Grinaker Avitronics building at Verwoerdburgstad. Avitronics, a branch of Grinaker Electronics Limited, was formed in July 1988 to satisfy the need for airborne self-protection systems and to integrate local and international products into working systems. Over the last two years, Avitronics has secured large export orders and has grown from a staff of 3 to over 80 employees with technical expertise in excess of 10 man years.

Speaking at the opening, Gen Van Loggerenberg said that it was not only the Air Force that benefitted from the expertise found in Avitronics.

"I make bold to say that you have established an asset that is making a contribution to the welfare of our country as a whole. In these days, every company earning foreign exchange is rendering a great service to South Africa and its future. We are indeed very proud to be associated with a company like yours," he said.

Gen Van Loggerenberg said that the Air Force was very eager to continue their association with Avitronics—an association that had led to electronic warfare systems which had saved many lives of aircrews in past battles.

"The South African Air Force will be ever grateful for your support in those difficult and dangerous days," he concluded.

Managing Director of Grinaker Electronics Limited, Sybrand Grobbelaar, said that the south African electronics industry had gone through a maturing cycle where today programmes were being executed jointly with other major partners and sub-contractors. This, in conjunction with the operational experience of the South African Defence Force, was an export product unmatched in the world, he believed.

* Grinelex Displays High-Technology Equipment

91AF0309B Johannesburg ARMED FORCES
in English Nov 90 p 4

[First two paragraphs are captions to pictures in articles. Words in italics as published]

[Text] *One of the items released was the TR600 DSP V/UHF Manpack Radio. The TR600 is a broadband (20 MHz to 400 MHz) manpack transceiver, incorporating Digital Signal Processing (DSP), thereby making the unit extremely versatile in application and easily upgradeable. Inclusion of DSP further enables the TR600 to offer all the conventional modulation modes (SSB, AM, NBFM, FSK, PSK, DPSK). This system has many other features which will be dealt with at a later date.*

Quick and simple to use, the Personal Direction Finder (PDF) is a small, light and robust, hand-held radio direction finder, capable of determining the direction of a beacon transmitter. It is specifically designed for the regrouping of paratroops, or special forces, and the location of equipment deployed with a beacon, in unfamiliar territory.

Grinelex '90, held on the 24th and 25th October, was the most successful exhibition that the company has yet held. Formed in 1978 with the takeover to Racial Electronics South Africa, the company has become a leader in a very wide field of electronic development and manufacture. In fact, the company is now recognised internationally as a world leader, with the ability to provide high-technology products and systems. Grinel's reputation over a wide field of tactical HF/VHF/UHF radio communications equipment, secure data communications systems and a range of EW systems has largely been developed by the research and development work undertaken at six different facilities in South Africa. Approximately 14 percent of the company's annual turn-over is allocated to research and development. A feature of the Grinelex '90, according to military visitors who attended the exhibition, was the standard of the hi-tech equipment on show in both the open and closed displays.

Of special interest in the open display was the TR600 DSP/V/UHF Manpack radio, the ICT294 integrated Communications Terminal and the MHF600 HF-High-speed Computer Modem.

The Grinelex '90 coincided with our pre-publication closing date, but arrangements have been made with the various companies of the Group to run a series of articles in future editions on some items on general display. The articles will be produced in a "reader-friendly" format, not too technical, and generally prepared for the end-user.

Angola

Dos Santos Receives Congo Foreign Minister

MB0401092691 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 4 Jan 91

[Text] Antoine Ndinga-Oba, Congo's minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, was received by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday. The Congolese diplomat conveyed a verbal message from Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to his Angolan counterpart, relating to the ongoing peace process in Angola.

Antoine Ndinga-Oba's visit is also related to the central African heads of state summit scheduled to be held in Gabon tomorrow during which regional problems will be discussed. The summit will be attended by the presidents of Zaire, Congo, and Gabon.

Deputy Industry Minister Discusses Economy

MB0301145991 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] In an interview with Radio Angola's Economic Newsdesk this morning, Deputy Industry Minister Dr. Augusto Tomas said that the current state of the Angolan economy neither favors the full rehabilitation of the Angolan industrial sector nor the increase of national productivity.

[Begin Tomas recording] We continue to depend heavily on the outside world for the running of our national industrial sector. Though changing, the (?system) of economic (?indicators) [words indistinct] the sector and a lack of resources. Management capacity and entrepreneurial discipline have not substantially improved.

(?However), as we noted when [words indistinct] that contribute toward the growth of [words indistinct] the allocation of human resources, notably qualified personnel, for the functioning of the sector and its enterprises. The allocation of financial resources in accordance with the needs and real (?investment possibilities) at each point in time [words indistinct] the management of these sectors must reflect an efficient use of those resources [words indistinct] and all that is also conditioned by the country's infrastructural situation, notably with regard to our roads and the water and electricity supply [words indistinct] in certain parts of the country [words indistinct] an effective industrial infrastructure. This is the case in Huambo Province, for instance. [end recording]

Deputy Industry Minister Augusto Tomas said that [words indistinct] (?internal and external) factors that were in place before the Angolan Government introduced its Plan of Action. He said that, within this context, the rehabilitation of the industrial sector will be both slow and gradual.

The system for importing raw materials for the national industry has not improved yet. This explains why, during its short existence, the Angolan Government's Plan of Action has not been accompanied by significant developments in the industrial sector and in (?the economy at large).

[Begin Tomas recording] We continue having the same problems that have affected the functioning of the industrial sector. With regard to imports, the situation has not improved [words indistinct] so this process is, to a certain extent, both slow and gradual. This is a process that is being gradually revived. The economic sector is good for the observation of cause and effect principles at work. A good measure generates a chain of good effects. In turn, a bad measure may generate a chain of negative effects. Thus, the set of measures being implemented within the framework of restructuring economic organs and economic management also aims at creating a favorable entrepreneurial climate and the right conditions to optimize the functioning of our enterprises. [end recording]

Deputy Industry Minister Dr. Augusto Tomas has said that, in accordance with our needs, the plan for rehabilitating the national industrial sector may require adaptations and alterations.

Defense Minister Denounces Aid to UNITA

MB0301130891 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale has once again denounced the military support that the United States, South Africa, and Zaire are still providing to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorists in order to undermine the ongoing process in Angola, and to take power by the force of arms. The defense minister was speaking in Namibe this morning at the opening of the new political and military training period for FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] units, the motto of which is Organization and Discipline To Heighten Combat Preparedness.

Col. Gen. Pedale also denounced the recent meeting held in Pretoria between the South African Government and Jonas Savimbi's UNITA rebels, which suggests that new aggressive maneuvers against the peace-loving Angolan people are being orchestrated.

In his speech the defense minister said that UNITA actions are now more aggressive in northern Angola with all assistance being provided by the Zairian Government. However, he said, we are optimistic about the results to be achieved at the next round of direct talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA in Portugal. Yet, he emphasized that we will not permit more bloodshed nor the loss of human lives. Col. Gen. Pedale added: We will know how to give the right answer at the right time because we have no alternative.

'Direct' U.S., USSR Talk Participation Urged

MB0401060491 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0508 GMT 4 Jan 91

["Final Communiqué" of the Conference on Angola's Negotiating Process issued in Jamba on 2 January—read by announcer in Portuguese, French, and English]

[Text] A UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] conference on the negotiating process was held in Jamba between 28 December 1990 and 2 January 1991 in the presence of Political Bureau and Central Committee members, and personnel of the Armed Forces' Supreme Command, as well as UNITA's representatives abroad, and other delegates. The conference unanimously decided as follows:

1. The conference expressed its total support for the direct negotiations between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA aimed at finding a rapid political solution to the civil war that has been going on in our country for 15 years.
2. The conference recommended the MPLA to submit its draft law on parties to the next round of negotiations in order to be debated before it becomes law, and to receive UNITA's contribution.
3. The conference supported the documents issued at the end of the Washington talks of 13 December 1990, and regarded them as the only valid basis to continue the negotiations.
4. The conference strongly recommended that the United States and the USSR should have a direct and effective participation instead of being restricted to the role of mediators.
5. The conference recommended that the MPLA and UNITA, and the United States, USSR, and Portugal should invite the UN Secretary General to appoint his observer to the ongoing negotiations.
6. The conference reiterated UNITA's position that a cease-fire accord should be signed by the chairmen of the MPLA and UNITA in the presence of senior U.S., USSR, Portugal, UN, and OAU officials with a view to fully commit the sides before domestic and international opinion.
7. The conference reiterated UNITA's commitment to the signing of a cease-fire accord as soon as possible so that free, fair, and internationally supervised elections take place in Angola in 1991.
8. The conference thanked the efforts made by international humanitarian organizations for the aid given to war and drought victims, namely the UN's relief program, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the German [name indistinct] Foundation.

9. The conference was pleased with Africa's recent overtures to UNITA which put an end to our isolation in the continent.

10. The conference regarded Portugal as a friendly country with which a truly independent and democratic Angola will have friendly relations, thus strengthening our common heritage, namely the Portuguese language.

[Issued] Jamba, Bastion of the Angolan resistance on 2 January 1991, year of the defense of Angolan identity and of the attainment of democracy.

The Diplomatic Conference

UNITA Demands Free, Fair Elections Soon

MB0301200091 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1916 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Commentary: "Immediate Free and Fair Elections in Angola Are a Necessary Requisite of Democracy"]

[Text] [No dateline as received] Are Angolans all at last on the road to multiparty democracy? UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has advocated the concept of multiparty democracy since its founding in 1966. UNITA understood right from the beginning that even after the departure of the Portuguese colonialists from our country, Angola would need a multiparty democratic system to embrace all its sons of different political tendencies on the basis of free expression, equal rights and justice. No one believed that UNITA's ideal could be possible. However, this did not deter it from pursuing this objective alone. It is a different story today. Democratic winds are sweeping across the world. Single party systems are crumbling steadily. UNITA was right after all.

The cause of the civil war in Angola is the MPLA's violation of the Alvor Agreements signed by the MPLA, UNITA, FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] and the then Portuguese Government in 1975, agreements which called for free elections in October 1975 prior to independence on November 11 of the same year. The promised elections never took place in 1975 because the MPLA did not want to share power with the other then two liberation movements, UNITA and the FNLA.

The East-West cold war is over. The Soviet Union, which is the main arms supplier of the MPLA, no longer sees the United States as an enemy but rather as a partner in solving regional problems such as ours. The Communist Bloc has crumbled. Africa is turning away from single-rule systems to greater democracy.

But above all, UNITA led by our beloved President Dr. Jonas Savimbi has fought inside the country a titanic and heroic struggle that has forced the MPLA to the negotiating table with the victory of Mavinga the turning point.

The MPLA has no other choice but to go the only way available: Succumb to the desires of the majority of Angolans.

Democracy must and will triumph in Angola through free and fair elections. UNITA fights for a state in which all citizens have to be equal in the eyes of the law and in practice, contrary to the MPLA's narrow vision which sees some Angolans as superior to others.

After 15 years of the bloody civil war, no one is prepared to allow the MPLA to block peace in Angola, if indeed we now all agree on multiparty democracy as the best way out.

Angolans now challenge the MPLA to put into practice its words. If the MPLA is really interested in peace and harmony, why wait again? Hesitation will only lead to more bloodshed and prolong misery among our people.

Now that the MPLA seems to have accepted multiparty democracy, it has to go all the way to the end by giving the people their legitimate right to vote in the shortest possible time.

Angolans demand free and fair elections under international supervision this year, no more no less. What the MPLA must now deliver is the date for elections. No amount of manoeuvres by the puppet MPLA regime can prevent the attainment of this noble goal for which thousands of Angolans have shed their precious blood.

UNITA Denies Murdering Civilians in Attack

LD0301210191 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] In a communique issued yesterday in Luanda, the Angola Armed Forces chief of staff accused UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] of murdering 11 civilians and of capturing another one during an armed attack on a suburb of the municipality of Balombo in the Benguela province. The communique adds that UNITA ambushed a food column destined for the population of Cuchi, Cuando-Cubango province, wounding two.

This morning we received a denial of this report from a UNITA representative in Lisbon.

[Begin unidentified UNITA recording] I would like to add that the Luanda government has always accused UNITA of murdering civilians as if the Angolan conflict was between UNITA and the Angolan people. This is not the case. For the last 16 years we have seen these accusations repeated as a means of slandering UNITA. [end recording]

Teachers Unhappy About 'Long Overdue Salaries'

MB0301195691 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1908 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] Jamba, Thursday January 3—Primary school teachers in the Angolan coastal towns of Benguela and

Lobito have threatened to quit their jobs if the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government fails to pay them their long overdue salaries.

Sources from the area say the teachers have so far been working on a government promise that their salary arrears from last year would soon be paid.

The teachers are apparently running out of patience since the MPLA regime has apparently failed to honour its promise and they are now threatening to abandon classes and take to farming in order to survive.

The teachers say that they have families to look after and as such they cannot feed their families on empty promises.

***Cabindan Separatist Aspirations Explained**

91AF0350B Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese 30 Nov 90 pp 34-36

[Interview with FLEC member Baron Carlos Luis Puna by Helena Lopes in Lisbon; date not given]

[Text] We are struggling like Cabindan Portuguese. Carlos Luis Puna, baron and guerrilla, speaks for the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC). A "Cabinda" at war against Angola. The story is very old and begins even before Diogo Cao moored at a port in Cabinda. It is the story of a people who spoke only one language, who lived from agriculture and fishing. It is also the story of the European dominion in Africa and of slavery. It is the story of the Treaty of Simulambuco. Carlos Luis Puna, baron of Puna, is the great-great-grandson of the king of Cabinda, Nmabuco Mua Puna, who was succeeded by the prince of Puna. And, "why can two kings not exist in the same kingdom," to him was attributed the title of Baron of Puna. The Treaty of Simulambuco was signed in 1885 by King Dom Luis I and by the first baron of Puna, transforming Cabinda into a protectorate of Portugal. Because of that, Carlos Luis de Puna does not accept the Treaty of Alvor which gave Angola independence but did not recognize Cabinda. And he became a guerrilla for the Cabinda enclave, a territory which does not even have common borders with Angola. "Geographically, we have nothing to do with the Angolans."

[Lopes] What are you doing in Lisbon?

[Puna] Fortunately, I live here in Lisbon, in Portugal, which is my fatherland, land of "Christmas." Half here, half in Cabinda. I have my existence here, and I have always followed the Movement. In Lisbon I have carried out many tasks for the liberation of Cabinda. Ever since we had the so-called "exemplary" decolonization, everyone knows how that went. We were tossed about at random and were not heard by the signers of the Treaty of Alvor. We had to resort to arms. Again we tried to speak with the leaders of that era. They would not listen; so we had no other alternative. We struggled for 12 years. What they did with Timor was what they did to us.

Timor continues to be a Portuguese territory. Cabinda continues to be a Portuguese territory. And that is how things are.

[Lopes] Are you Portuguese?

[Puna] Yes, I am Portuguese, to be sure!

[Lopes] You are not Angolan?

[Puna] No. Cabinda has always been Cabinda. And Cabinda was Portugal and must continue to be so long as there is no solution to the problem of the treaty which my forefathers signed with the kings of Portugal.

[Lopes] Does Cabinda want independence?

[Puna] Total! And nothing more! We do want it. For geographically we are separate from Angola. If there were still a question of a border, there would be some justification. We are now colonized by the Angolans. If there were a border, then despite all else we would have to accept. We were inside Angolan territory. But to leave Angola by terrestrial means, we would have to enter Zairian territory. And when we leave Zairian territory to enter Cabinda, we have to cross another border. There are two borders, one from Cabinda to Zaire and the other from Zaire to Angola. Even the culture and language are ours as one. Our lifestyle. There is no area in which we could not make the following statement: "We are like the Angolans in this respect." We have nothing. Absolutely nothing.

[Lopes] Have you been in constant guerrilla warfare with the Angolan Government since decolonization?

[Puna] Yes. And we shall continue. We have lulls of one month or so in the fighting, but we always go on. And increasingly so! Although with great cost, for lives are sacrificed, lives of Cabindans and lives of Angolans. We do not like war. We are forced to engage in it. We are forced to take up arms. History is not written with wine; it is written with blood.

[Lopes] Have you ever tried to resolve your problems with the Angolan Government through the diplomatic route?

[Puna] We tried to negotiate with the Angolan Government, but they would not listen. Even with the Cabindans themselves who are incorporated in the Luanda government...the cadres! Most of the cadres engaged by the Angolan Government are Cabindans already on the spot. From time to time, another appears and asks, "Comrade President, what about the Cabinda problem?" And they just keep mum. And they have oil. They give them big jobs and they know how to handle those fellows, putting them in key positions and such. To be sure! We begin with diplomatic conversation. Their first answer was to settle the matter with weapons. The people had to abandon everything...retreat into the jungle. We took up arms and counterattacked. We almost had Cabinda in our power.

[Lopes] When was this?

[Puna] It was in 1976. We were well on the way. We continued until 1977... It was a serious matter. Then the Cubans got into the act. We were weakened. We managed to dismantle the entire structure... almost dismantle. For we did not entirely fail! We are again organized and we shall continue.

[Lopes] Did you also speak with the Portuguese Government?

[Puna] The Portuguese Government does not express its opinion. It is well aware of what is going on. But as it is very friendly with the Angolans, it does not want to make the same mistake it previously made, or retreat. But they are aware... Today they are not speaking, but perhaps tomorrow they will. Today they are not associating with us, but perhaps tomorrow they will.

[Lopes] Is there any connection between your guerrilla group and that of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]?

[Puna] NO! We have nothing to do with UNITA. Although we have good relations, for there are many Cabindans in UNITA. We also have Cabindans who are in the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and who did nothing for their country. We consider them our enemies. And we are continuing to fight until the day when Cabinda will be free.

[Lopes] Do you have good relations with UNITA?

[Puna] Yes, we speak with UNITA. Even Dr. Jonas Savimbi never made any objections to the Cabinda problem. The late Dr. Neto himself said that Cabinda was a problem which should really be settled. But the present officials in Luanda do not see things that way.

[Lopes] And if UNITA should form a government in Angola?

[Puna] This would really be something. First, with regard to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I say this sincerely, the other accused Dr. Savimbi. And the manner in which Jonas Savimbi had to deal with them was very costly so that they had to receive him. For everyone knows that the secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a Marxist. I am speaking of Durao Barroso. He is entirely MRPP [Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletariat Party], entirely a leftist. And he has always been inseparable from Eduardo dos Santos who for him is everything. They cannot be playing a game. Durao Barroso's game is all on the side of the MPLA, for Durao Barroso is all Marxist. And Jonas Savimbi is not. Here we have a problem of cultures. And the challenge that periods of peace may never have to occur, even five or six years from now. For right now Dr. Savimbi has 70,000 armed men at his command. In practical terms, UNITA is a state which they control. This everyone knows. They do not go where Durao Barroso and Eduardo dos Santos want them to go. This everyone knows.

It is UNITA which is now playing the music and the MPLA which is dancing the tune. But not the way it would like.

[Lopes] What are the objectives desired by the guerrilla warfare

[Puna] These are military secrets... This I cannot reveal.

[Lopes] How did the guerrilla warfare make out against the Angolan Government?

[Puna] Although we previously had support, we no longer have that support, but we have always resisted. We resisted all attacks. We have a man who is in the Cabinda forefront—Zita Henrique Tiago, who is chairman of the FLEC—and we have Victor Gomes, our commander and deputy chief of the general staff. These are fantastic people. They are people who did not accept exile or any kind of weakness. They are men who are continuing to fight. It is a conflict which perhaps the Portuguese people do not know. But the politicians know it well. We were on the verge of taking over Cabinda, but unfortunately, we needed help. This is a political problem. If we were Marxist, we would perhaps have had help, right? But as we are anti-Marxist...

[Lopes] From where does your support come from?

[Puna] Ah! This! Our support comes from... We fought with weapons confiscated from the enemy himself. We attacked and then recovered the weapons.

[Lopes] For example?

[Puna] They are... There are certain things which cannot be revealed, correct? Moreover, we learned with the Portuguese, with the true Portuguese, with that prowess of the Portuguese... And we have that prowess in our blood. For the true Portuguese were not cowards. If they had been, they would not have given new worlds to the universe. We inherited that blood and are continuing to fight. We are fighting like the Portuguese of Cabinda. Now with regard to our destiny, with regard to our tomorrow, we shall see if Portugal will not be at war. For now we are continuing to fight.

[Lopes] When there is peace in Angola, what can happen to Cabinda?

[Puna] There is no doubt that the Cabindans have been greatly involved. Many were assassinated. There have been many massacres. We even have their names. Our president, Zita Henrique Tiago, Gen. Victor Gomes, and other commanders know what happened. But the massacres and assassinations in Cabinda will not influence our determination to continue the struggle, do you understand? For never in history has a people carried a standard of freedom and lost. And the Portuguese involved us in a dishonor of that nature. But we shall continue to struggle against Soviet and Angolan imperialism, for the Angolans are Marxist but we are not. Here there is a Puna ready to fight, but if this Puna should die, there will be another Puna ready to continue the struggle.

And if President Zita should die, there will be another Zita ready to continue the struggle. If Gen. Gomes should die, there will be another Gomes ready to continue the struggle. And so on, until we arrive at the day when Cabinda will be free. This is precisely what we want. And if Portugal is not interested in Cabinda, we who were born here, the primitive people, want freedom; we are not asking for the moon; we are asking for the stars; we are asking for that to which we have a right: our dignity. As we are accustomed to say, "Every monkey has his own tree limb." The strong want to dominate the weak. We are not asking any more than that territory, and that territory is ours. And if the Angolans have problems among themselves, let them resolve those problems.

[Lopes] But supposing there is a peaceful solution in Angola, supposing there is democracy, that the multi-party system takes hold, how will Cabinda react to this?

[Puna] No, this I repeat. We are not interested in seeing the emergence of three, four, five, six, or seven parties. For whatever party emerges in Angola, if we continue to live as a part of the Angolan dominion, our problem will continue to be just one. It is weapons in their hands! However, we are not interested in having a Marxist in our midst, or a socialist, or I do not know what. This is their problem. We have ours.

[Lopes] But before decolonization, Cabinda was considered an Angolan territory. Had the treaty been forgotten?

[Puna] No, no. For in the bureaucratic portfolio of 1956, the government of that time, that of Salazar, remembered that through international conventions or economic accords, a similar thing had happened to my late grandfather, Alberto Roberto Punna. In 1950 he returned and began to deal with the Cabinda problem. At that time the Salazar administration, without consulting the people, removed the governor who was in Cabinda. Cabinda was a rightist state, but an integral part of Angola. And my grandfather came here to deal with a number of problems. Some of my family members even died, and others were exiled to Portugal or Sao Tome. They did not go to Tarrafal, for they were members of the nobility; if it were some other individual without any great importance, he would have ended up at a political prison. From that time on, we began to take the combat seriously. But not with firearms, to be sure. Diplomatically. When the Angolans began to enter the conflict, Cabinda had already been struggling to achieve autonomous government, as happened in the Azores and Madeira. But Salazar would not listen to what we had to say. And then came the day of independence. And we, I myself, went to Algarve to speak about the Cabinda problems and I, too, was not heard. It was because we did not play any role in the entourage of the MPLA, UNITA, or FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola]. I was unsuspecting, for a number of Cabindans were included in those entourages. But the Cabindans did not speak up. The Cabinda problem will have to be

resolved by the current presidents and those of the future. But until that time, as I told you, we shall have problems.

[Lopes] Your problem is now with the Angolan Government.

[Puna] Naturally! Our policy is to fight against the Angolan Government. Even tomorrow, we have nothing to negotiate! Whether we are dealing with a federal government or not, we do not want to speak with Angola. We want total independence. Or a federation with Portugal which is the country responsible.

[Lopes] Why not form a federal government with Portugal and not with Angola?

[Puna] Because we have a treaty. Only when we reach an agreement, shall we be able to separate. We are not going to request protection from Angola, which is a stepfather. Why do they want to force us to be Angolans?

[Lopes] Are we not closer to Angola than to Portugal?

[Puna] Of course. Let us reflect a moment: Portugal did not have colonies. Portugal had an empire. When the Portuguese arrived in Cabinda, they found people. When Portugal arrived in Angola and Mozambique, the same thing. Colonies are localities which no one inhabits; and we want to settle there. This is what we mean when we speak of colonies. And this is what we mean when we speak of colonizing. Portugal had an empire just as the English had the British Empire. And that word, "colony," for us, the people of Cabinda, is a word which does not sound good. Portugal had an empire. It had Angola, Mozambique, Brazil; it had the New World. That is the story. I shall go further: all that which emerged as a part of that empire was destined to die out along with that empire. Let us make another point: those who emerged as a part of that empire were miserably behind the times (I am not against decolonization), but those people are Angolans; they have nothing to do with Portugal. Let us cite another example: Mario Soares, president of the republic, or minister... those gentlemen who arranged for decolonization are married. Their wives, their spouses, gave them a son. Their sons were given the family name. If tomorrow Mario Soares divorced Dr. Maria Barroso, would the sons no longer be theirs? I think not. And for this reason, those who were born Portuguese, must continue to be Portuguese. If the sons of Mario Soares ceased to be his sons, then we the Angolans, we the Cabindans, would cease to be Portuguese.

[Lopes] But what do the Cabinda families who signed the treaty now represent in the Cabinda territory?

[Puna] They are aware that that territory is Cabinda and that they are not Angolans. Look, if you ask any Cabindan... Even the Cubans who are in Cabinda and even the Angolans themselves, they will say that "in Cabinda even the chickens are Cabindan," for there no one wants to be Angolan. As I already told you, we have nothing

against the Angolans. They are our brothers. They are like the Zairians and others who are on the other side. But each one has his own locality. We are not practicing racism; nothing like that. The problem is only that to which we are entitled. Portugal must resolve the problem, for it alone is responsible. We the Portuguese. I shall not say Portugal alone. We the Portuguese, for I, also, am Portuguese. It is we who must resolve the Angolan problems and all the problems, for it is we who involved those people in all the carnage and dishonor which is now being felt throughout all of Africa. We are responsible and cannot flee from that responsibility. As we are accustomed to say: "Give up for now, and wash our hands from the whole affair." The country is without a mother; it was abandoned by the mother. It is the mother who must resolve the problem. This is what they do not have the courage to say...

[Lopes] Were there never any problems asserting oneself as a Cabindan Portuguese?

[Puna] No. That is to say, in other eras there were. There are some who believe that Cabinda is a complex problem, for, in reality and to a certain extent, it is a problem which involves many international objectives, international complications. If Cabinda were a poor country, no one would care, right? But we know that Cabinda is a lure for the Americans, the Soviet Union, and even Angola. And we know that Angola is rich. And even though poorly oriented, we know that Angola does not need Cabinda to survive. I understand that the gulf pays \$21 million per day. And it is from this money that the Angolan Government pays the Cubans who are in Angola. We also have documents furnished by the Angolan files themselves. Cabinda has been the lung; it has maintained Angola. For Russia pays no one. It is not for the pretty Angolan black eyes that they say: "Here, take this shovel"; all that kind of weapons that they use, right? Everything comes from Cabinda's heart. We are not fighting just against the Angolans. We are fighting for our dignity, our sovereignty. It is for this that we are fighting. From all of Africa, from the entire Portuguese Empire, we are the only ones who have a treaty. And we are struggling over that treaty which is still in effect and is continuing to be in effect.

[Lopes] What were the reasons for which the treaty was drawn up?

[Puna] Before 1800 Portugal was in existence, but it so happened that... at that time there was the slave traffic. There were people in Cabinda who were educated in Brazil. Like Dom Jose Ranque Franque, one of the illustrious families. Meanwhile, it so happened that Jose Ranque Franque, from one of the noble families of Cabinda was—and I can say this with a certain degree of irony and yet vanity—one the foremost blacks who attended the school of nautical science. He studied in Rio de Janeiro and was secretary of state in Bahia, capital of Brazil. And precisely through him, we and other Cabindan nobles... Here we have a curious case

with the slave traffic. The nobles of Cabinda were never used as slaves; quite the contrary. There was no treaty, but that was still Portugal.

[Lopes] But was there slave traffic in Cabinda arranged with the agreement of the Cabindan nobles?

[Puna] Precisely! The Ranque Franques engaged in a lot of slave trafficking. Even my great-grandfather. This is true history and deserves to be related, for one thing is certain: When Diogo Cao arrived, the first port at which he moored was that of Cabinda. And his comment was this: "What hospitable people." For when the blacks saw the white man for the first time, they did not flee. The y made friends, do you understand? That Portuguese friendliness: "More of this and more of that (...)." There was a child who, when he saw them land (and the history of Cabinda begins here), ran to meet his father and cried out. "Ibinde, Ibinde, Ibinde," and Diogo Cao asked, "What is Binde?" Right there they reached an understanding, exchanged gifts, etc. And when Diogo Cao journeyed to the south, he took blacks from Cabinda with him. And when he returned to Portugal, he brought blacks from Cabinda with him. And he presented them to Dom Manuel II.

[Lopes] Were they not slaves?

[Puna] Precisely. And here were derived the boundaries of that territory. Cabinda began to be Portugal in 1485. Belgians, French, and Netherlanders were in Cabinda but were driven out. The Portuguese were accepted. And the treaty was signed. Portugal gave its word. They observed Cabinda's integrity and complied with everything which the natives of Cabinda wanted from Portugal.

***Minister Inaugurates Pharmaceutical Plant**

91AF0365F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 15 Nov 90 p 2

[Article by Antonio Pimenta: "One More Medicine Production Laboratory Inaugurated in Luanda"]

[Text] One more private medicine production laboratory of the Galenic series was inaugurated yesterday [14 November] at the Rio Seco pharmacy in Luanda by the minister of health, Dr. Flavio Fernandes.

The laboratory, whose reconstruction had the participation of the Ministry of Health and the delegation of the Ciba-Geigy corporation in Angola, similar to other laboratories inaugurated up until now, will have as its main objective the manufacturing of simple pharmaceutical formulas.

In the inaugural ceremony, we were able to see with considerable pleasure a range of products manufactured locally, especially mercurochrome, oxygenated water, cough medicine and expectorants, eye drops, antiscar salves, and antifungals, among others.

With regard to the procedure for waiting on customers, the head of the pharmacy, Manuel Correia, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that, unlike other pharmacies,

the establishment that he heads will wait on customers with or without the presentation of a prescription, limiting itself just to monitoring the quantity of medicine being given out to each patient.

The quality of this undertaking is worthy of special notice, due to the fact that it is equipped with the necessities required in this type of activity, a fact which in and of itself shows to what extent the private economic agents can contribute to the improvement of medical care, and not just that, for our people.

Meanwhile, the coordinator of the Galenic Production Program of the Ministry of Health, Marcelina Wederng, who attended the inaugural ceremony, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that the program that she heads foresees reinaugurating nearly 30 private and state-run Galenic production units throughout the country by the year 1992.

Marcelina Wederng went on to say that since its creation in 1989, the program that she coordinates has been included in a first working phase which consists of a nationwide survey of all the existing physical, material and human structures, whether in retail pharmacies or hospital pharmacies, in order to then move on to installing equipment and supplying them with raw materials. "In the case of establishments that already own their own equipment, as is the case of the Proquimica central laboratory, an import ceiling, whose value I prefer not to mention, is assigned to them," she pointed out.

The Galenic production program comprises a whole range of activities set into motion by the Ministry of Health which foresees the reequipping of the pharmacies with the instruments necessary for the manufacturing of simple pharmaceutical formulas, which our country had been importing up until just a short time ago.

Mauritius

***PTA Summit Supports Continued RSA Sanctions**

91AF0356A Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French
26 Nov 90 p 3

[Article: "PTA Calls for Continued Sanctions Against South Africa"]

[Text] African heads of state at the ninth summit meeting of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) appealed Saturday to the international community to maintain sanctions against South Africa so the regime will continue on the path of peaceful and negotiated change.

The participants, who were meeting in the Swaziland capital to discuss their economic restructuring, noted in a communique released at the conclusion of the summit that a certain amount of optimism had arisen in South Africa. But in their view Pretoria is not doing everything it can to stop violence perpetrated by forces trying to undercut the dialogue aimed at putting an end to apartheid.

Created in 1980, the Eastern and Southern Africa Preferential Trade Area is comprised of 18 member states that are working toward the elimination of customs barriers between their countries.

On Friday, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, acting president of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), demanded harsher sanctions and an intensification of the struggle against South Africa's apartheid policy.

Attending the summit as observers, Mr. Nelson Mandela, vice president of the African National Congress (ANC), and Mr. Clarence Makwetu, vice president of the Pan African Congress (PAC), indicated their two movements might join forces in the struggle for a new constitution.

***EEC Funds 20 Teachers in Seychelles**

91AF0356B Port Louis THE SUN in French
26 Nov 90 p 3

[Article: "EEC Will Pay Mauritian Teachers in Seychelles"]

[Text] As part of its regional assistance program, the European Community (EEC) is prepared to pay the salaries of about twenty Mauritian teachers working in the Seychelles.

An agreement in principle on the project has been concluded between the EEC, Seychelles, and Mauritius, according to the Seychelles Ministry for Planning and External Relations.

Mrs. Jeanette d'Offay, director of the Department of Economic Cooperation, told SEYCHELLES NATION the accord provides assistance amounting to 600,000 ECUs [European currency units] (about 3.6 million rupees) over a two-year period.

"We lodged a request with the EEC, which approved it, as did the Mauritian Government," Mrs. D'Offay said. The EEC allocated funds for the project under the auspices of the Lome III Convention.

Mrs. D'Offay said the Indian Ocean Commission (COI), although not involved in the negotiations, had endorsed the project, which involves two of its member states—Seychelles and Mauritius.

The Ministry of Education indicated that Mauritian teachers already serving in the archipelago will be given priority over new recruits in filling teaching positions in the program.

***CEB Announces Higher Electricity Rates**

91AF0356C Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French
30 Nov 90 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Electricity Rates Increased by 13 to 57 Percent"]

[Text] The new general manager of the Central Electricity Board (CEB), Mr. V. Ramamurthy, will hold his first press conference this afternoon to announce the new electricity rates that will go into effect in January.

Management's rate hike proposals were presented to the CEB board of directors for ratification on Thursday. The board authorized the new general manager to announce the augmentation, which CEB public relations director Rajen Lawthoo said yesterday afternoon was "indispensable if CEB is to continue supporting the country's economic development."

Mr. Lawthoo noted that the last rate increase was in 1984, when there was a 10.5-percent hike. Investments to increase production have continued to grow since then, necessitating another increase, according to the CEB spokesman. The latter refused, however, to tell us the amount of the increase—leaving that honor (so to speak) to the new CEB head.

But Mr. Lawthoo did give us a few details regarding CEB subscribers who will not be affected by the upcoming rate increase, namely low-income families that consume no more than 25 electricity units [kilowatt-hours] per month.

"A family that has only one television set, a radio, an electric iron, and uses only three light bulbs would fall in the category of those that use no more than 25 units a month."

According to the spokesman, 34,070 of CEB's 198,000 residential subscribers fall in that category.

For other users, according to information L'EXPRESS has gleaned elsewhere, increases will be 13 percent (for those consuming between 26 and 100 kilowatt-hours), 26 percent (101-250 kilowatt-hours) and 57 percent (more than 250 kilowatt-hours).

While the cost of electricity will remain unchanged for subscribers in the first group, those at the bottom of the scale, rates per kilowatt-hour in the other categories will increase from 1.59 rupees to 1.80, 2.00, and 2.50 rupees, respectively.

Most subscribers (99,788) consume between 26 and 100 kilowatt-hours.

The CEB decided to introduce a progressive rate structure in place of the regressive structure now in force, in order to discourage waste and encourage electric energy conservation.

Consumers in the so-called "commercial" category will face a 21-percent increase, while a 12-percent hike is in store for those classified as "industrial" users.

Sources in the Ministry of Energy say the increase is in part a result of the Gulf crisis. It also enables CEB to meet its [debt] obligations, in the wake of heavy investments made primarily in response to constantly growing demand and industrial expansion.

Rates in the industrial sector were raised only 12 percent in order to avoid penalizing free zone exports and keep Mauritian products competitive on foreign markets.

***Free Zone Loses 2,000 Jobs in 3 Months**

91AF0356D Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French
24 Nov 90 p 1

[Article: "Loss of 2,000 Free Zone Jobs in 3 Months"]

[Text] The third quarter saw a significant decline in employment in the manufacturing free zone. Statistics as of the end of September showed a loss of 2,000 jobs in the sector, 1,500 of them held by women.

This decline in free zone employment followed two quarters of zero job growth earlier in the year. At the end of September some 88,300 people (including 27,900 men) were employed in the free zone. Employment in the zone peaked at 91,600 in June 1988. That same period saw the opening of 18 new free zone plants and the closing of 10 factories.

From September 1989 to September 1990, employment in the free zone decreased by 1,400. The sharpest decline was seen in the pullover-manufacturing sector, where 2,400 jobs were eliminated.

Despite the grim news on the employment front, export earnings from the free zone were encouraging. Gross revenue for the third quarter of 1990 came to 3 billion rupees. For the first nine months of the year, gross revenue was 8.3 billion rupees, compared to 6.8 billion last year.

According to the latest official projections, gross revenue [for the year] should easily top 11 billion rupees, while net earnings will probably be on the order of 2.4 billion rupees, representing a 22-percent profit ratio compared to 17 percent last year.

Mozambique

Chissano Reshuffles Government, Appoints Ministers

MB0301174991 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1731 GMT 3 Jan

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano today reshuffled the government. He appointed four new ministers and one new deputy minister.

Aguiar Mazula was appointed state administration minister; Teodato Hunguana was appointed labor minister; Rafael Maguni was appointed information minister; and Octavio Mutemba was appointed industry and energy minister. Guilherme Luis Mavila was appointed deputy labor minister. Moises Rafael Massinga is the new secretary of state for fisheries.

The Mozambican head of state also appointed Felix do Nascimento Isaac Mandlate to the post of chairman of the Rural Development Institute, Indar.

Through presidential decrees issued today, the following ministers were relieved of their duties: Jose Oscar Monteiro, the former state administration minister; Aguiar Mazula, the former labor minister; Teodato Hunguana, the former information minister; and Antonio Branco, the former minister of industry and energy.

Octavio Mutemba, the former deputy industry and energy minister; Joao Carlos Beirao, the former education minister; and Tenreiro de Almeida, secretary of state for fisheries, were also relieved of their duties.

Renamo Violation of Rome Accord Reported**Beira Paper Report**

MB0301165391 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 3 Jan 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the first time, it seems there has been a violation of the partial Mozambique cease-fire agreement signed by the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels at the beginning of last month.

Under the agreement, Zimbabwean troops were to withdraw to the Beira and Limpopo transport corridors and the two sides agreed there would be no fighting in those areas, but now there has been an attack in the Beira Corridor.

From Beira, Julio Bica telexed this report:

[Begin unidentified announcer recording] According to the Beira-based newspaper, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the attack took place in Mavaga region, about 15 km from Gondola, an important railway station on the main line linking the port of Beira and the Zimbabwean border.

The rebel group, the paper said, attacked a village which is one kilometer away from the rail line. This village belongs to the (Coro) religious community. The paper gave no details of casualties. The attack occurred at a time when the Verification Commission, set up by the Rome Accord, is in the capital, Maputo, discussing the setting up of verification subcommittees in Beira, Chimoio, and Chokwe to monitor the agreement. [end recording]

Maputo Radio Reports Violation

MB0301180291 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1735 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] The military subcommission for verifying the Rome Accord went to Chokwe, Gaza Province, this afternoon to learn about a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] violation of the accord on 1 December.

Two Mozambican soldiers were killed and another two wounded during the attack. This was disclosed by Manfredo di Camerana, Italian ambassador to Mozambique and chairman of the Joint Verification Commission.

According to him, the violation was reported to the commission by the Mozambican Government. The commission met in Maputo today to discuss a technical proposal sent to Rome on the definition of the geographical areas of the Beira and Limpopo Corridors. The commission also discussed the creation of verification subcommissions to be created in Beira, Chimoio, Chokwe and Chicucuala as well as regulations governing notification of accord violations.

Verification Commission on Infraction

MB0401105891 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Jan 91

[Text] The meeting of the commission for the verification of the Rome accord, initially scheduled for today, was held last night soon after the return of the military subcommission from Chokwe, Gaza Province.

The military subcommission assessed the situation in Motaze location, between Magude and Chokwe, where, according to a statement issued by the Mozambican Government, Renamo violated the Rome accord on 1 January.

At last night's meeting the military subcommission submitted a report on its findings which is now being reviewed by the commission for the verification of the Rome accord. A source with the commission told our correspondent this morning that it will be premature to make any statements on yesterday's assessment.

The commission for the verification of the Rome accord will meet in Maputo on Monday.

Damage to Mozambican Schools in Cuba 'Extensive'

MB0401070991 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Jan 91

[Text] Preliminary studies have revealed that the damages caused by a rebellion of about 600 Mozambican students in Cuba are extensive. The students, who demanded the payment of stipends in dollars, and the supply of clothes, were detained by the Cuban authorities last week.

Our correspondent in Havana reports that the 28 January School had most of its infrastructures destroyed, namely windows, doors, and educational equipment. The students' passports were also destroyed. The Samora Machel School did not suffer heavy losses. The delegation appointed by the Council of Ministers Council learned that the students also took two buses and destroyed four vehicles.

Meanwhile, the delegation yesterday met with all teachers of Mozambican schools in the Isle of Youth to assess the situation.

Manica Enterprise Fails 1990 Export Targets

MB0301132491 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] The Manica Citrus State Enterprise [EECM] has not fulfilled its citrus exportation target in its latest campaign because of, among other things, German reunification. The former GDR was the biggest importer of the fruit produced by EECM.

A source in the company has revealed that the situation could be repeated this year if other countries are not interested in importing Mozambican fruit.

Namibia

Police To Use 'Extensive Measures' Against Crime

MB0301195491 Windhoek Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Excerpt] The Namibian Police are to use extensive measures to curb crime in the country, including neighborhood watches, which are accepted worldwide.

Police spokesman Werner Gevers told NAMPA [Namibian Press Agency] that there was a misconception in that many people think that the police force is the only institution responsible for crime prevention.

He asked the public to cooperate with the police in combating crime, saying it was important that people protect their property.

Inspector Gevers said the police would soon launch a program of public awareness and cooperation with the public, to maintain law and order. [passage omitted]

Benin

Transitional Government To Rule Full Term

AB0301132091 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 31 Dec 90

[Excerpts] We will continue to the end of the period set for the transitional government. Nothing and nobody will turn us away from our obligations. There will be no vacancy of power. This, in substance, was the prime minister's statement this morning at the People's Hall at the Palace of the Republic in Cotonou. Nicéphore Soglo, on behalf of the constituted corps, was presenting new year wishes to the head of state. [passage omitted]

Indeed, there will be no vacancy of power. Nicéphore Soglo strongly stressed the point this morning during the new year wishes presentation ceremony. The statement raises two cases in point.

The first concerns the transition government members who are potential presidential candidates. The message here is clear, straight to the point, and unequivocal. They will not resign, since the government does not intend to organize any vacancy of power. The other case in point—which, of course, is the simpler of the two, at any rate—is that the members of the transitional government will naturally continue to exercise their functions within the government until the establishment of new institutions in 1991, regardless of their political aspirations. [passage omitted]

The prime minister next turned to events that marked 1990 in Benin. Nicéphore Soglo noted with satisfaction the achievements of the year, which was marked by a calm revolution in the history of Benin. The head of the transitional government also urged all the politicians to observe discipline in order to avoid deplorable situations for Benin. He, therefore, called on them handle every situation with care, since our country is at the moment closely watched by the rest of the world. [passage omitted]

Two key aspects marked President Mathieu Kerekou's remarks this morning on the occasion of the new year wishes presentation ceremony organized by the nation's constituted corps. The head of state disclosed that the transition government will, in the course of January 1991, examine the remission of terms for common law prisoners to enable all Beninese to enjoy the fruits of the new democratic renewal. General Kerekou also supported the prime minister on the issue of continued rule until the end of the transition period, meaning that there should be no vacancy of power. [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast

President Thanks Voters, Appeals to Opposition

AB0301162291 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 2 Jan 91

[Address to the nation by President Felix Houphouët-Boigny on the occasion of New Year's Day; on 31 December—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Ivorians and dear countrymen: On the eve of New Year's Day, I would first of all like to express to you my sincerest, warmest, and most affectionate wishes for a Happy New Year in 1991. In a few days' time, I plan to thoroughly review with you the events which, during the year which has just ended, marked our country, Africa and the rest of the world. Tonight, my address, which I want to be short, very short, will concern the elections that have taken place in our country—presidential, legislative, and municipal elections—and the lessons that we can draw from them right now for the future of our dear country.

Dear countrymen, I am so moved and very happy, and I would simply, but from the bottom of my heart, like to say thank you, a very big thank you for the confidence you have just renewed in me through your massive vote for the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast [PDCI] candidate in the presidential election.

In spite of the calumnies, in spite of the opposition's deliberate search for incidents in certain regions, you turned out massively at the polls, thus giving proof, if there is still need at all, of your political maturity and sense of civic duty. I must also mention the legislative and municipal elections that gave our PDCI more than 90 percent of the seats. I am greatly and legitimately proud of it.

But these elections contain a message, your message for a change of mentality and behavior, for a significant reform of government structures and methods. The elections also contain a message: your unequivocal desire to see our youth extensively associated with political life and construction of the country.

I would hereby like to make an urgent appeal to the opposition to accept constructive cooperation with us in the supreme interests of the country. I have said it and I am saying it again: All changes are possible in Ivory Coast provided they are effected in a peaceful and orderly manner. The policy of unity in the diversity of opinion that we have relentlessly advocated can and should be rewarding for our common fatherland.

Dear countrymen, as president of all Ivorians, in a sense of pardon and forgetting all trespasses, I say to you in all sincerity: Let us be united and in one effort build together, with the help of God, the Ivory Coast of tomorrow, a country of peace, of shared happiness in discipline, tolerance, solidarity, brotherhood, and love. God is love.

Thank you for the affectionate confidence you have so largely demonstrated for me. Long Live Ivory Coast!

Liberia

Teachers at Home, Abroad To Meet on Future

AB0401092691 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 31 Dec 90

[Text] Liberian teachers at home and abroad are expected to meet in the Guinean capital, Conakry, next January to discuss how best teachers can help in shaping the future of Liberia. This was disclosed over the weekend by the president of the National Teachers Association of Liberia, Mr. Sarr Phillip Joe, during a meeting with teachers in Monrovia. According to Mr Joe, the meeting, which is scheduled for 11 and 12 January in Conakry, will be attended by Liberian teachers presently residing in the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Ghana, and Guinea, as well as in Liberia. Mr. Joe said while he was out of the country at the height of the Liberian conflict, he visited several countries including Sweden, the Netherlands, and Ghana at which time he solicited assistance from donor organizations and individuals on behalf of teachers.

Meanwhile, the interim government of national unity says it is ready to rehabilitate and revitalize the Liberian educational system. The chairman of the committee on education in the interim government, Mr. Joseph Cooper, told ELBC news that government requires a complete commitment of both teachers and students by cooperating with authorities. Mr. Cooper said educators and teachers must be committed now than ever before in order, as he put it, to remold the minds and reawaken the spirit of nationalism of the youths of Liberia. He said plans were under way to repatriate and relocate teachers.

Niger

Saibou on Timetable for Multiparty Democracy

AB0301155091 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 31 Dec 90

[Text] The year 1990 ends at midnight tonight. In Niger, 1991 will be marked by the establishment of the multiparty system. Democracy and political pluralism were the major themes of the end-of-year messages that the president of the Republic received from various local officials.

In his new year's address, the head of state pointed out that politically, in his role as referee of the democratic game, he will blow the whistle on any penalty, whatever its origin. Concerning the multiparty system, the head of state said the recent establishment of a timetable was determined objectively and loyally so as not to wrong or surprise anybody. General Ali Saibou expressed the wish that the diversity of political structures and the struggle for power will not lead to acts detrimental to the state and nation.

Evoking our country's economic difficulties, the head of state said that the road to growth and development was a long one. Our difficulties can be seen through the drop

in uranium revenues and net capital inflow, weather problems, and various effects of the poor economic situation in the subregion as a whole.

Gen. Ali Saibou asked the government to initiate economic and financial measures toward a more optimal adjustment of the domestic economy, a rigorous application of legislation on taxation, and a better understanding of the informal sector, which has so far not contributed enough to the development of the domestic economy.

Nigeria

Babangida Assures Chad of 'Maximum Support'

AB0301183091 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said the policies of democratization and human rights of the new Chadian Government will get the support of Chadians and non-Chadians alike.

President Babangida was speaking to a four-man delegation from Chad led by that country's commissioner for information and culture, Commandant Nadjita Beassoumal, which came to brief him on the new government's policies.

President Babangida told the Chadian delegation that Nigeria shared Chad's objectives of human rights and her aspirations of economic development and democratization. He assured Chad of Nigeria's cooperation and maximum support since both countries have a long history of brotherly interactions and relations. General Babangida said Nigeria was ready to share experiences for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Senegal

Minister To Contact Political Parties for Talks

AB030114491 Dakar PANA in English 1205 GMT
3 Jan 91

[Text] Dakar, 3 Jan. (APS-SEN/PANA)—President Abdou Diouf has directed his interior minister to establish contact with leaders of all political parties in Senegal in preparation for series of discussions between the government and the opposition, an official statement said in Dakar on Wednesday [2 January]. In the statement, released after the weekly Council of Ministers meeting, President Diouf reiterated his New Year's message to the nation stressing the need for reinforcing democracy in Senegal, which according to him, should make significant new gains.

To this end, the statement said, the head of state had given specific instructions to the minister of interior for preliminary contacts with the parties in order to quickly set up modalities for the proposed meetings.

The 16 opposition parties in the country had been demanding for a review of the electoral code, adequate

provisions for secret balloting, identification of voters and the presence of their representatives during balloting and counting of votes. According to the statement, a commission will be established after the initial contact with the opposition to researchers and practitioners in law.

It said the minister of the interior had also been instructed to produce complete and more reliable voters register adding that moves were being made so that every citizen should have an identity card before 1993 for proper identification of voters, among other things. The Senegalese leader also renewed his appeal to certain brothers who had lost their way in the Ziguinchor Region, who have put the unity and territorial integrity of the country to question (allusion to Casamance separatists in the southern part of the country) to return to the fold.

He urged all men of good will, the religious community, political leaders, important personalities, associations and all members of the civil society to join hands in working for the return of peace and national concord in the region. The president had in the New Year speech promised that rebels who laid down their arms would be pardoned.

On the proposed high council for radio-television, the president said the group would be made up of independent personalities with professional experience and infallible moral and intellectual probity. The outfit will be charged with the responsibility of drawing up guidelines giving opposition parties access to state radio and television.

* Textile Industry Hit by Fraud, Cheap Imports

91AF0363C Dakar SUD HEBDO in French 25 Oct 90
p 5

[Editorial by Demba Ndiaye: "The Textile Industry: the Traps of Liberalization"; first paragraph is SUD HEBDO introduction]

[Text] The textile industry spins bad cotton. If we are to believe the factory owners and wholesalers of this industry, fraud is the shovel that is digging their graves with the quasi-blessing of the state. This assessment is termed "ridiculous" by those in the customs service who have been accused of not being very vigilant and of being accomplices to the industry's "grave diggers." These are arguments made with scissors drawn.

Ever since Sotiba's boisterous advertising campaign almost two years ago on national television, it has become chic and even shocking to dress in "wax" or "fancy" style. The lambada music, which accompanied the gyrations of the models, even created a stir in the tiny political and especially the religious world, which demanded it be outlawed owing to "indecent." It was more than a fashion, people thought finally there was a Senegalese "look": here was a suit (a skirt and a Sotiba jacket or dress) and other "super" evening dresses, as one of the announcers put it, and a dreadlock hairdo. Here was the tryout for consumption, Senegalese style. But if you look closely, the whole phenomenon appears

to be some huge marketing operation to ward off the demons of a liberalization, which was forcing the industry to make efficiency its byword. Now in actual terms, it does actually seem as though our textile industry, like others, was not ready for the rough and tumble of the market, namely competition and fraud. Now it is paying the price.

Mr. Ibrahima Gueye, an old veteran of the trade union movement and the secretary general (though disputed by Madia Diop) of the National Union of Textile Workers, which was recognized on 15 March 1977 by Jean Collin who was then minister of the interior, ticks off the frightening list of jobs lost in the textile industry.

"Icotat: out of a staff of 800 salesmen, only 403 are left; Societes de Thies: out of 600 salesmen, only 476 remain, and they, furthermore, have technically been out of work since December 1983; Socosac: out of 580 workers, no more than 30 permanent staff remain; Sotexka: closed its doors after being in business only two years; Sct: today it has only one-half of its 200 sales staff..." What explains this decimation? Mr. Gueye has the answer: "Fraud, dishonest competition, and the increase in the price of raw materials." And all of this was possible only "when law 78200, dated 8 March 1978, which protected the industry, was repealed." This apocalyptic vision of the textile industry is hard to explain with the theory of the sacrificial lamb, which says it is the fault of.... [sentence as published] The desperate straits of the textile industry are not unique to Senegal. For example, in France it started to decline around 1978. At that time too, it was explained that Asian competition was playing the role of the hangman. Just as Japanese cars did for the automobile industry. Now, on top of this aggressive competition from Asia comes fraud. This is the cotton producers' new target.

"Today we prostitute ourselves with distributors to sell our products." By itself, this confession, uttered with bitterness by Mr. Toure, Sotiba's business director, sums up the neurotic feeling present in Senegal's textile market: the country has been overrun by fabrics "made in China, Pakistan," etc., with Sotiba patterns...without either their quality or their price. "We do not sell anything anymore," said Mr. Andre Mankabo, the head of Nosoco's textile department.

"In July we lost 4 million, in August 8 million, in September 12 million, and October looks grim," he confided dejectedly. These catastrophic trends are confirmed by Sotiba. One of its salesmen who returned Monday evening 22 October from Gambia explained how the fraud works: "I presented myself as an unemployed Senegalese who was trying to get started in the trade. I found 1,200 bales (one bale equals 50 pieces of cloth, one piece being 550 meters) on Wellington Street in Banjul; I found 300 bales in Serekunda. The route is a simple one: you buy your material, there are people who put it into bales, you bargain with canoemen for 15,000 CFA [African Financial Community] francs per bale, and they unload your product for you at Bargny, Mbour, or Kaolack." The product can also be sent on via car to

Diourbel or Touba. So you can understand how this "same" piece of cloth, when it arrives in Dakar, costs half of what the Sotiba products do (2,700 francs per meter for "nonshiny" and 3,300 francs per meter for "shiny," as opposed to 6,400 and 6,800 francs for the same Sotiba products). Now each bale is subject to a customs tax of 5,298 francs "or more than the price at which it is being resold here." Mr. Toure, Sotiba's business director, is bitter and forbidding: "The state promises to react, but it will do so when it sees textile workers demonstrate against fraud and to keep their jobs, because the idea is floating around. Because no company can survive this bloodletting that is weakening Sotiba. Whereas last September we had profits of 800 million, this year we had profits of only 400 million; in October 1989 we had a profit of 560 million while as of 22 October 1990 we had only earned 112 million. Our production has dropped by one-third."

Of course at the customs service they deny charges of carelessness. "The business leaders' explanations are simplistic. The customs service is not sitting on its hands, we run an efficient service. But what about them, are they imaginative enough to win out over the competition?" And they go on to say: "The textile industry is one of the industries that gets the most tax breaks, it pays almost nothing." Can they confirm that the customs service's two naval surveillance stars have broken down? "No comment," reply the excise people. Be this as it may, the textile industry is in its death throes.

*** Banks 'Discriminate'; Interest Rates Said High**

91AF0363B Dakar SUD HEBDO in French 25 Oct 90
p 4

[Editorial: "Private Banks and Business: a Tumultuous Setup"; first two paragraphs are SUD HEBDO introduction]

[Text] In a market economy, business expansion implies the existence of an efficient banking system whose decisions are well thought out and aimed at financing the players in the development game.

In Senegal, the latter really do not have a chance.

In recent years, the banking system, set up by the state to support development (the Senegal National Development Bank [BNDS], the Senegalese Banking Union [USB], the Senegalese Financial Company for the Development of Industry and Tourism [SOFISEDIT], Sonabanque [National Banking Company], and Sonaga [National Company for Guarantees of Assistance and Credit]), has gradually fallen apart, leaving the field and its national players at the mercy of a foreign banking system whose business concepts and cynical and discriminatory practices discourage the most sensible Senegalese initiatives, doom the healthiest businesses to mediocrity, and undercut in the most disgusting way the profits of Senegalese businesses so that they then strangle.

Future generations will assuredly have their view of the circumstances that led to the collapse of the state

banking network in the late 1980's after 30 years of independence and the patient and noteworthy efforts that attended its creation. The influence of the multinationals' private banking system on the process of the liquidation of our state banks could have been total if we remember the advertising frenzy orchestrated in the media by these banks and the efforts put forth to set up new branches and timidly modernize facilities.

The name of the game was occupying the Senegalese financial market, not playing the role of a bank oriented towards an expansion of the national economy and the promotion of its citizens' businesses, but rather filling its pockets by exploiting Senegalese firms, using deposits made by Senegalese savers.

The interest rates allowed on business deficits have reached 18.5 percent if not higher. Medium-term credits are practically frozen or parsimoniously handed out to clients chosen by a clique of "local Europeans" who reign sovereign, in the name of some supposed austerity, over an institution in which the most highly esteemed Senegalese play no more than fairly secondary roles in relation to their skill.

Within a few short years, a young French banker who had come for his first posting as the head of an agency became the inspiration for the most anti-Senegalese decisions by the local strong man, an indisputed and emaciated boss with a hawk-like profile straight out of the fascist governments of South America, someone who was insensitive to the problems of a developing country and so preoccupied with easy profits and making a career for himself with a multinational that he forgot his duty to be cautious and respect his clients.

The requirement of unnecessary guarantees in order to obtain credit wipes out any last hopes. One young Senegalese, a pharmacist by training who has gotten permission to open a dispensary, needs approximately 10-12 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs to set up in business, work, serve his country, and create one or two new jobs. In a normal system, credit would be extended to him with no other requirement except collateral on the business. With this normal sort of bank, our young graduate will need a backer who will pledge to cover the normal risks the bank must take when it loans money. Lacking this, our young graduate would need a deed of property whose value would be greater than the amount of the loan.

Selective Confidence

If not, the application is turned down, mainly when a Senegalese is involved, because the confidence is selective.

So the truth of the matter is that Senegalese cannot count on the current banking system to do their business. The current banking system operates with impossible interest rates, unsuitable repayment delays, a selectivity in financing and the granting of credit designed to eliminate Senegalese or lock them into a vicious cycle of chronic indebtedness, and excessive, even wild, guarantees.

The government must know that business expansion will never take place under such conditions and that this impoverishment of Senegalese businesses, which the private banks are pursuing under the pretext of the Central Bank's money rate, constitutes a real attack on our country.

The names of honest citizens who wanted to work and whose properties have been seized on a daily basis by the private banks fill the columns of the newspaper LE SOLEIL. The banks cynically acquire these properties in court-run sales and so find themselves in possession of a real estate empire that could be greater than the state's.

Some of our country's leading figures have been ruined in this way in favor of the banks. It is not that they have committed any indiscretions or even management mistakes but rather because the current banking system is not suited to our needs and is not designed to fit our development but rather to profit a neo-imperialism, which perpetuates colonial exploitation.

* Problems for 1990-91 School Year Enumerated

91AF0363A Dakar FAGARU in French Nov 90 p 6

[Editorial signed Youm: "The Start of the 1990-91 School Year: Not Very Rosy"]

[Text] Senegalese schools have not stopped going downhill, this is a self-evident truth. In no reopening of the schools has the government implemented needed solutions; this too is indisputable.

In years past the crisis in the schools could be seen at the start of the new school year in the widespread shortages of desks, supplies, textbooks, buildings, teaching staff, etc. As for the start of the 1990-91 school year, there we have witnessed the unprecedented: no chalk for teachers, not a single notebook for pupils, and [the explanation] "the boat has not docked yet."

ORES III [expansion not given] is still waiting for the go-ahead despite promises by the Ministry of National Education [MEN]; orientation for the twelfth and eighth grades took place under conditions of total confusion marked by omissions, missing class lists, and wild class assignments that took no account of where students lived. As if to suggest that students no longer needed to

attend classes under these conditions, SOTRAC [expansion not given] introduced a new rule about earning a diploma. Students graduating from the National Advanced School [ENS] had to wait until 8 October for their assignments.

In addition to all of this, 1990-91 has been marked by two extremely serious developments: the safety of teachers in Casamance and a 40-percent cut in the education budget. Two teachers have already died from gunshot wounds and today those of their colleagues who are still alive have refused to return to their posts in the countryside until such time as their safety can be properly ensured. Despite threats of wage cuts by local authorities, all teachers were still on the job in Ziguinchor.

Given the cut in the education budget, Senegalese schools have just suffered such a terrible blow that they will henceforth be in a comatose state. However, backed up by the conclusions of the National Commission for Educational and Vocational Training Reform [CNREF], the schools have asked for an infusion of money for their badly needed reform.

By calling the fourth conference of the National Study Commission on 25-26 October 1990 and having followed the findings of the EGEF's [States General of Education and Training], the Ministry of National Education might have thought that the time had come when it could immediately rectify the course of events. But the statements by the president of the CNREF unfortunately confirm our worst fears. In fact the Ministry of National Education has chosen for him a strategy different from the one recommended by the CNREF. Furthermore, it is not necessary to organize any new States General while the schools remain in the same condition, though we would add in a worse condition, and no inference was ever drawn. Still speaking in the name of the CNREF, the president added that "it is dangerous to leave the impression that reform is under way." What, then, remains to be done?

We believe that only a mass mobilization of the teaching force can help revive the school system. The government's ill will is obvious, its choice is clear and it will not back down. As of today, the state will do nothing further for the schools. To change the government's position, the teachers' unions must engage in a tooth and nail battle. The health of the school system and thereby the preservation of Senegalese society demand it.

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